The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,829 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L MAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3114	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3003	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3300	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail. 1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	13th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 620, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	30th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	.....
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	S. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Morsa	4,200 600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Bath Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "MERKA is expected to reach here on or about the 8th proximo, and will leave for Zanzibar on the 15th. For Freight and Passage, apply to the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages not exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 27, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
4½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Esc, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	21th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,678	,,	21nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, October, 28, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OX TONGUES, OX TONGUES
PRESERVED IN TINS, VERY HANDY.
FOR PICNICS, &c., &c., &c.,

		R. a.
American Cooked Tongue	per tin	2 8
American Lunch Tongue	,,	1 10
Sandringham Lunch	,,	1 0
Ox Tongue, dried, in tin	each	5 4
Ox Tongue, in Jelly, ready for table.	,,	5 8
Ox Tongue, Prime, PicNic	per tin	2 2
Ox Tongue Paysandau	,,	2 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

FRENCH VEGETABLES,
IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

		Rs. as.
Petits Pois Fins au Naturel	tin	0 9
Haricots Verts	,,	0 9
Macedoine		0 10
Truffles Fins	per bottle	1 10
Champignons, 1 ere choix	½lb. tins	0 7
Do. do.	1lb. ,,	0 12
Fonds D'Artichants		1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings Fine Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	,,	0 12
Herrings a la Sardine	,,	0 12
Herrings Red Selected fish	,,	1 1
Herrings in Fennel Sauce	,,	0 11
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	,,	0 11

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS,
KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

Apple.
Black Currant.
Damson.
Gooseberry.
Greengage.
Plum.
Raspberry and Currant,
Red Currant.
Strawberry.
Per tin, as. 7.
Apricot and Cherry Jam, per tin, as. 9.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 6"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to

A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN 'XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices : I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0 ; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0 ; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5 ; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality,

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.		CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.		
24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...		24 0
Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January 1887 should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS *EXTRA LIGHT, SUPERIOR FINISH,*
"AS NOW WORN." SUITS. CORRECT TASTE.

THIN BLACK WEST OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ... from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana... ... ,, ,, 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings... ... ...Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit ... ...from Rs. 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4. One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.

Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N. ;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS ;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT	SUB-AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,	JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
No 5. PATELL STREET	PHAIDOWNER.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station.)
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.... Re.	1 8	Second Class ....Ans.	8
First Class .... „	1 0	Third Class .... „	4

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "DOMENICO BALDUINO," Captain G. Dodero, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 29th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING in the Stream.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.

"THE INDIAN ENGINEER."
AN ANNOUNCEMENT having appeared of the proposed issue of the first number of a Periodical to be entitled "INDIAN ENGINEERING" on 1st January 1887, and some of our Subscribers having written to us that they understand the publication of the "Indian Engineer" has ceased, we hereby give notice that the publication of the "Indian Engineer" will continue as heretofore, and that we are in no way connected with, or interested in, the proposed Periodical to be called "Indian Engineering."
Mr. P. Doyle has ceased to be the Editor of the "Indian Engineer," and is in no way connected therewith,
W. NEWMAN & CO., Limited.
Proprietors and Publishers of "The Indian Engineer."
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE
POMMERY AND GRENO EXTRA DRY.
WE have received Fresh consignment of the above celebrated Champagne, which is much in use at the principal English Clubs, Hotels, etc., and is considered the only best and pure Sparkling Wine, at its price by the Connoisseurs.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPONGES.
THE First Importation from the new Fisheries, Splendid condition, at much lower prices.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE new GOLD EYE-GLASS CORD is strong, neat and surpassing all other kinds Ans. 8 each.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.
THE following plant will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 6th November 1886, at noon, in the store-yard of the Executive Engr., Poona and Kirkee.
2. TERMS CASH
1. Machine Brick-making, worked by animal power, with one pair of bullocks.
2. Machines Brick-making, worked by hand power, by two men.
2. Machines Brick-pressing, for stamping bricks.
1. Machine punching and shearing.
1. Mortar Mill for grinding chunam.
2. Boilers.
26. Cast Iron columns, 18 ft. long and 9 "diam."
2. Pumps centrifugal Hand Suction and Discharge Pipes, respectively 2" and 1½" Diam. Driving wheel 5' 6" Diam. and Fan 12" Diam.
3. For further particulars, apply at this office.
W. H. HAYDEN, Major, R.E.
Ag. Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 21st October 1886.

GIVE A TRIAL!
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.
Permanently Imparts Youthful Vigour, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Price, 10s. 6d.
On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India,
BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

THE "QUEEN MAB"
PERFUME LAMP,
The most effective and economical Odorator yet introduced; a thimbleful of any ordinary scent sufficing to fill an apartment with the sweetest of perfumes.
AN ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM ORNAMENT! A CHARMING PRESENT TO A LADY! INVALUABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:
FOR scenting an apartment with any desired perfume. Unlike the ordinary Odorator it is not merely local in its effect, but thoroughly permeates an apartment.
For instantly removing the odour of stale tobacco from rooms that have been used for smoking.
For refreshing and sweetening the atmosphere of the sick room.
And to Tourists and Travellers it presents the means of purifying the atmosphere of Hotel Bedrooms, and guarding against infection.
Is used by simply filling the small basin with water adding a small quantity of any perfume, and then lighting the Spirit Lamp. The odour is instantly forced into the air by the jets of steam, and the whole apartment thoroughly perfumed.
For DISINFECTING with Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus or other Antiseptics, the "Queen Mab" is the most convenient and effective medium yet introduced.
For INHALING in cases of Bronchitis, etc., it is strongly recommended by many eminent Members of the Medical Profession.

No. 1.—Polished Brass ....Rs.	3	8
„ 2.—Nickel Plated .... „	4	8
„ 3.—Engraved Brass..................... „	5	0

Tin, Re. 1.

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY!
From ATKINSON, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
LUBIN, Rs. 1-12.
SMYTH and NEPHEW, Rs. 2-8.
LUNDBORG, Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8.

Star of India.	Sweet Sixteen.
Exhibition Bouquet.	Love me, Dear.
May Blossom.	Something New.
Rose Bud.	True Love.
Daisy.	Honeymoon.
Friendship's Offering.	Stolen Kisses.
Morning Star.	Darling Bouquet.
Jockey Club.	Kiss-me-sweetly.
Suez Canal.	Opoponax.
May Flowers.	Patchouly.
Ess. Bouquet.	Damask Rose.
Violette.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tubereuse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Queen's Favourite.	Provence Rose.
Forget-me-not.	Prince of Wales's Bouquet.
Blush Rose.	White Rose.
Frangipanni.	Lily of the Valley.
Kiss-me-quick.	New Mown Hay.
Ling Aloe.	Ylang Ylang.

GOSNELL'S A-1 BOUQUET,
LUNDBORG'S TALLY HO.
FASCINATION.
Rigaud's Essence de Melati, Re. 1-8.
Do. Au Champaca de Lahore, Re. 1-8.
Do Rose and Jasmin, Ans 12 and Re 1
Do. Cefiro de las Pampas, Re. 1-8
Do Lavender water, Re. 1 and 3.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, Ans. 10 and Re. 1.
Do. Ambree Lavender, Rs. 2.
Do. Best Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Rs. 3.
Do. Millefleur Lavender Water, Re. 1-8.
Do. Toilet Vinegar, Ans. 8 and Re. 1.
Thurber's Original Florida Water (Fountain of Youth), Ans. 8 and 14.

PINAUD'S.
CELEBRATED FRENCH PERFUMERY.
SWEET TRIPLE EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
JASMIN, WHITE ROSE, VANILA, JOCKEY-CLUB, AND HELIOTROPE.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
WHY NOT? AIDA, VIOLET, EDEN BOUQUET AND OPOPONAX.
Per bottle, Rs. 3-0.
PINAUD'S.

	Rs.	a.
Shachets in silk bags	1	0
Vinaigre de Rouge	0	8
Brilliantine Violet	2	0
Do. do. assorted........................	1	4
Pomade Hongroise................................	1	0
Diamond Powder	1	8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS &c.
MURWARA SANDSTONE.—Flags, Coping and Fence Posts made from above and delivered in railway wagons at Kutnee, E. I Railway Jubbulpore Extension. Rates on application to
C. R. WILLIAMS and Co.
Jubbulpore, C. P.

SCARLET BLANKETS.
NOW READY—Superior Scarlet Bed Blankets 7 ft. by 5 ft. all pure Wool and fast Color, Rs. 4-8-0 each for cash, with order or by V. P. P.
ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November 1886, the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November, 1886 the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Ld.

KURRACHEE ICE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November, 1886, the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Kurrachee Ice Company, Ld.

DECCAN ICE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November 1886, the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Deccan Ice Company, Ld.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING Co., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November 1886, the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Ld.

RIPON PLANTING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November, 1886, the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Ripon Planting Company, Limited.

GOLD PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st November 1886, the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Managers,
The Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Ld.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twelfth Half-yearly DIVIDEND for the period ending 30th June, 1886, at the rate of Rs 40 per Share, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on or after Wednesday, the 3rd of November, 1886, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 25th day of October, 1886.
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
SEALED TENDERS, will be received for the supply of 4,000 (Four thousand) Tons, of Best "CARDIFF" fresh screened Locomotive Coal and 500 (Five hundred) Tons, Best "Davisons" screened "West Hartley" Coal, to the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on the 8th November 1886, at his Office 19, Apollo Street.
No tender will be considered unless, submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.
The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 15th November 1886.
The Manager reserves, the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.
For full particulars, and forms of tender, apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street.
THO. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper.
Bombay, October 29, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and AFTER MONDAY, the first of November next, until further notice, the SIDINGS of the SASSOON DOCK, and of the NEW COLABA COMPANY, will be OPEN for the delivery and despatch of Cotton and other Traffic under similar arrangements to those which were in force in previous years.
The Companys Sidings will continue to be open for the reception and delivery of Cotton as at present.
2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other Goods conveyed by this Railway to and from Bombay.
3. Cotton and other Goods, sent to or from the Sassoon Dock Sidings or any of the Sidings at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the Rates and Charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.
HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-ninth of October 1886.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO LIBRARIES, MESSES, CLUBS AND READERS OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
NOW is the time to consider to whom you shall send your Orders for English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1887. If you have not yet decided, will you please send for a Price List from HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO., and assure yourself of their Rates being cheaper than those of other Firms? As regards promptness and regularity of supply you have only to look over the many testimonials in the Price List.
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Each cash, Rs. 0-10, Credit, Rs. 0-11.
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In Peril of His Life.	The Catastrophe, 2 Vols.
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POST FREE ON APPLICATION,
Our Revised and Enlarged Price List of
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, & Co.,
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MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF SOUTHERN EXTENSION.
THE Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railways between Hubli and Harrihar (79 miles) will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on Monday, the 18th October 1886.
The Stations on this extension are:—

Hubli.	Haveri.
Kundgol.	Byadgi.
Saunshi.	Kajri.
Gudgeri.	Ranibennur.
Yalvigi.	Chalgeri.
Hattimattur.	Harrihar.
Kolur.	

Trains will run as follows:—

UP TRAIN.			DOWN TRAIN.		
Harrihar	Depr.	3-20 p.m.	Hubli	Depr.	6-30 a.m.
Ranibennur..	„	4-20 „	Gudgeri	„	8-16 „
Haveri	„	6-5 „	Haveri	„	10-20 „
Gudgeri	„	8-18 „	Ranibennur ..	„	12 noon.
Hubli	Arri.	9-50 „	Harihar	Arri.	12-50 p.m.

For further information, see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's Stations.
G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Dharwar, 18th October, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

FOR SALE—A TENT 24 by 15½ ft., made of Leemann and Gatty's fast-dyed Kaki Drill. Apply to E. SPINNER and Co., 13, Hornby Row.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Come and See our New Stock of Toys, nice opportunity to select from. Prices very Cheap.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Churchgate-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co. Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR RENT.—A Commodious house near Grant Road now occupied by Rev. J. S. Stone, Enquire at 14, Chunaani Kin Road, next door to David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

WANTED a Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE and Fittings. Apply to "P.;A," Soundy and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, for the Office of Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, a smart Clerk on Temporary Establishment. Pay Rupees 30.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

WANTED a Competent Book Keeper and Correspondent European or Eurasian. A young Gentleman preferred. Apply to "N," care this paper.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! very durable and strong, Handy Cash Drawers, from Rs. 9-4; Tin trays from Rs. 1. Cheapest offered. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED. A Horizontal or Semi-Portable ENGINE and BOILER, 12 to 16 H.P., new or second-hand, in good order. Apply, stating lowest price, to "A. Z," care of this paper.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Chocolate, Vanilla, Pineapple and Strawberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality; also fresh Mocha Coffee, Ans. 14 per lb., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church Gate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE of J. Oliver and A. C. Trevor, Esqs.' Art Furniture THIS DAY, Saturday, the 30th, at 1 p.m., and Garden at 7 a.m.; also at 3 p.m., 1 Horse, 1 Landau, and 1 Brougham, the property of the late Mr. Forde, C. E.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES' increasing sale is a sufficient proof of their unparalleled popularity in all quarters of the Globe. For cash or on hire. Price list post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET—From 1st May next, the new and extensive premises in course of erection in Hornby Road, next to the Cathedral High School. Large and open Shops on the ground floor, and Offices on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors, with all new and modern conveniences and comforts. The whole house or each floor separately. Apply for terms or other information, to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FORT GYMNASIUM CLASS, for Europeans exclusively, open every night from 8 o'clock. Rs. 2 per month, AHMED KHAN, No. 6, Sassoon Buildings.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEPSAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Kurla Municipality having a good knowledge of English and Marathee. Persons, having some Municipal experience will be preferred. Salary Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50. Apply to the Chairman, with copies of certificates.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglam, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against or indebted to the Estate of the late LIEUT. GEORGE KIRKPATRICK DALY, 2nd Regt., C. I. Horse, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no Claims can be attended to.
A. H. S. NEILL, Major,
2nd C. I. Horse.
Agar, C. I., October 26th, 1886.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices plus 12½ per cent, being cost of freight etc. to Bombay. Under special Arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods' twist, &c.
10 cases white doria sarees.
15 „ Turkey red cambrics.
5 „ coloured prints.
2 „ red garments.
21 bales grey dhooties.
By order of the committee of the effects of the late Cowasjee Behramjee Lillamwalla—
The household blackwood furniture, glassware, crockeryware, copper and brass utensils, jewels, &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, October 30, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF
Valuable and handsome English and artistic design, drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, beautiful table ornaments, rich chromos, handsome English, Hyderabad and Persian hall carpets, sewing machine, kerosine lamps by Honey and T. Knaust, English writing table, Japanese screen, arms and ammunition, valuable books, China and coir matting, travelling kit, English music racks, fancy brackets, door curtains, rich sets of glassware, handsome sets of Chinaware, best platedware, table cutlery, copper utensils, toilet furniture, a collection of choice and rare plants in variety, garden implements, &c., &c., the property of J. OLIVER, Esq., and A. C. TREVOR, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction, by the undersigned, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., the garden at 7 a.m., and furniture, &c., at 1 p.m. Also 1 horse, 1 landau and 1 brougham at 3 p.m., the property of the late Mr. Forde, C. E.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF (76) DOCRAS ANTANI COTTON.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November 1886, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction in BryceWare-house, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Mr. Ookerda Khetsey, and on account and risk of Narsabha Palangi.
76 Docras Antani Cotton,

SALE OF SURPLUS, &c., BUILDING MATERIALS.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd November 1886, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Byculla Bungalow of David Sassoon Esqr. (below the G. I. P. R. Byculla bridge) a quantity of rafters; planks; beams; joists; battens; ladders; wood-works, Pore-bunder and marble slabs, Coorla stones, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 30, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£80',000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON,
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs.	a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	... 12	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	... 14	0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	... 8	8
STONE'S QUININE WINE	... 15	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

NOTICES.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
Qualifications—
Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.
Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 8 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 8 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
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MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

POONA SEASON.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.
SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.
Per dozen quarts.................................Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints................................ „ 37 8 „ „ 40 8 „
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.
SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.
JUST RECEIVED
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED
MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA
(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)
THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.
It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."
We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE

PIANOS!	From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	PER MONTH.	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	ON SALE	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	FOR CASH	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	PIANOFORTES	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	BY	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	LIPP & SOHN	PIANOS!
PIANOS!	AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS. Price List post free.	PIANOS!
PIANOS!		PIANOS!
PIANOS!	S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.	PIANOS!

BEER AND STOUT.
WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts .... Rs. 18 0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints .... „ 24 12 „
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts .... „ 18 0 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints .... „ 24 12 „

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts .... „ 23 0 „
Per case of 8 dozen pints .... „ 32 0 „

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts .... „ 17 4 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints .... „ 24 0 „
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons .... „ 60 0 „

WILLIAM McEWAN.
INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons .... „ 60 0 „

PILSENER BEER.
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts .... „ 17 4 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints .... „ 24 0 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

CYCLING.—Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Kilwa (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), from Hongkong ; Restitution (s), Cardiff ; Govino (s), London ; and D. Balduino (s), Marseilles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Commilla (s), for K. Coast and Kurrachee ; Peveril (s), Havre and Liverpool ; Gwalior (s), Trieste, &c. ; and Khandalla (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Raffaele Rubattino, Govino and Laward entered, and the s.s. Peveril left the dock yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic for the week ending the 9th October 1886 was 40,436 maunds, and in money Rs. 23,576.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Mr. Cooper, Chie Presidency Magistrate, fined Vully Taja, a reckl{?} driver, Rs. 3, for torturing his bullock with a goad.

CHURCH NOTICE.—The Rev. J. S. Stone will preach in the Grant Road M. E. Church, to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 6 o'clock in the evening. The subject of the morning address will be—"Man and the Bible."

FALL FROM A STAIRCASE.—A Hindoo girl named Harybhai Meckajee, aged six years, living in Coyla Gully, Mandvie, accidentally fell from a staircase yesterday afternoon, on the first story of her house, and sustained serious injuries to her head, which caused concussion of the brain. She was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is lying in a critical condition.

COUNTERFEITING A COIN.—Mr. Webb yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, convicted Yelloo Naroo, on a charge of having counterfeited a Queen's coin. The accused had quicksilvered a double-pice, and tried to pass it off as a rupee to a goldsmith. The latter refused it as bad, and the accused then late at night tendered it to a sweetmeat-seller. He was arrested and given over to a police sepoy. Pleading guilty, he was awarded six months' hard labor.

CRICKET.—We are requested to state that the opening ceremony of the Bombay Cricket Club Tent will take place on Monday at 6-30 a.m., after which those present will be photographed in a group ; at 7 p.m., a dinner will be held in the Club Tent, and at 9 p.m. a silver cup will be presented to Mr. S. W. Bhedwar for ranking *first* in the bowling averages, and a cane bat to Mr. J. M. Morenas for an average of 15·3 runs per innings in the Parsee Cricket team that visited England last June.

ALLEGED SUICIDE AT SEA.—Chandoo Abdool Gunny, a resident of Old Bengalpoora, accompanied by three others, went on board the police hulk on Thursday morning, and reported that his brother, named Ally Saheb Abdool Gunny, aged 19 years, late a fireman on board the s.s. Nurjehan, jumped overboard about six weeks ago when the vessel was only two days' sail from Bombay, and was drowned. The complainant alleged that his brother committed suicide in consequence of the ill-treatment he received on board at the hands of the chief engineer and syrang of the vessel. Police enquiries were made on board that vessel, and the names of the accused parties and witnesses were obtained and given to the complainant, who was then referred to a magistrate.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Fatoo, woman, living at Falkland Road, reported to the police, that on Wednesday night her room was entered by a bar of a back window being removed, and a small box forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 291, stolen therefrom.—Luxmidass Morarjee, who is a merchant residing in Kholbat Road, reported on Thursday the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 150, alleged to have been stolen by a man named Luximon Gopal. Enquiries are in progress.—Hyem Sumai, living in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, reported to the police that during his absence from home on Wednesday night, his room was entered and a box broken open, from which there were stolen twenty currency notes of Rs. 10 each, a pair of shoes, and his Bank book. Upon enquiries made by the police, the complaint appeared to be a false one, and was made with intent to annoy two of his neighbours, upon whom he wished to cast suspicion of having committed the theft, and with whom he was at variance.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.—The unprecedented inroad of tourists, with which India is threatened this cold weather, will put increased pressure on the hotel accommodation of the country. In Bombay, the point of arrival and departure for the majority of these birds of passage, as well as of those persons whose residence is of a more prolonged and permanent character, the strain during the next few months must be considerably intensified. It is therefore at a most timely moment that an important extension of the Great Western Hotel will in the course of a few days be rendered available for occupation. During the three years that have elapsed since Mr. Jivanjee Hormasjee converted the old High Court buildings, into a hotel, its residents have been numbered by the thousand, and it has become one of the most widely known in India. By the addition of the new wing the residential accommodation provided in the Great Western Hotel, will be sufficient to lodge one hundred persons. Through the considerate action of the owner of the property, the new suites of rooms are highly favoured as to position. They are built facing the south-west, having a frontage in Rampart Row, directly facing the oval. The new wing consists of three lofty floors, irrespective of the ground floor. To the several sets of chambers access is obtained from the dining hall and public apartments by corridor and staircase, a second spiral ascent at the extreme end being provided for the servants. The rooms have the advantage of broad verandahs back and front, and their elevation gives them the full benefit of the breeze, which passes without obstruction through the building. From the principal frontage, a fine view is obtained across the *maidan* to Back Bay on the one side and the harbour on the other, with the bandstand, the Apollo Bunder, and the headland of Colaba included in the prospect.

A STEVEDORE AT FAULT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Dinsha Dadabhoy, a stevedore, and two native stevedore tindals, were charged before Mr. Cooper with having committed a breach of the Port Trust Act. Mr. Little, solicitor to the Port Trust, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davur for the defence.

The prosecution allege that the first accused had not complied with byelaw 39 of the Port Trust Act, under which his license had been issued, in that he did not employ two experienced foremen when unloading the Altmore on the 8th inst. The license compelled him to have foremen superintending the discharging of the cargo, one on deck and another below in the hold. He employed the two other accused as such, but they were only tindals. These latter, the prosecution further alleged, had broken the cargo which consisted of steel sleepers, with the Trustees' crane and infringed byelaw 44 of the Act.

Evidence was led, and it was stated that No. 2 was a foreman, but the third accused was only a tindal. The cargo was broken by the dock-crane, and owing to the inexperience of the tindal in the hold the crane's hook was broken.

In defence it was urged that no breach of the byelaws had taken place, inasmuch as the stevedore had believed the other accused to be an experienced foreman.

Mr. Cooper decided that byelaws 39 and 44 of the Act had been broken by the three accused. He felt it necessary in the case of No. 1, as every one well knew the danger to life, limb and property there was in employing inexperienced foremen in the loading and the discharging of cargo, to impose a fine of Rs. 100. His Worship fined the other two accused Rs. 20 each.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

...OOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

...Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

...ding Physicians are using this ...heir Practice.

THE SEQUEL TO A WIDOW'S REVENGE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Butterfield charged Lingoobai, an aged wealthy Hindoo widow, with having given false evidence on solemn affirmation in a judicial proceeding, and brought a false charge of theft against a Brahmin named Sowliaram Pundirinath. Mr. Davur defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the Brahmin acted as steward to the widow, who left him in entire charge of her house and all her jewellery. About three months ago she left for Poona, where she remained for two months. On her return she again left for Benares after a short stay here. Previous to her departure she placed in a wooden box all her jewellery, gold and silver, worth about Rs. 6,000, and entrusted it to the care of the Brahmin. On the 6th of last month she reported to the police the theft of these ornaments, at the same time intimating her suspicions of the Brahmin. She alleged that she had examined her box, as she intended leaving for Poona, and found it tampered with and the jewels missing. The Brahmin was arrested, and a charge of theft brought against him before Mr. R. Hamilton, the then Acting Third Magistrate. The case, after pending three weeks, during which time he remained in gaol, was dismissed. It was subsequently discovered that the widow had hid the jewels, and then proceeded against the Brahmin for stealing them, knowing all the time where they were. Sanction was then given by the Magistrate to prosecute the old lady for perjury and bringing a false charge. The mehta attributed the accused's conduct to revenge for his having demanded his wages from her prior to his leaving her service, and her belief that she was cheated out of Rs. 500 by him. Evidence was then led, and the case adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 25th inst. :—

1. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 30th September, enquiring whether the dock fire service is intended solely for use within dock limits, or whether it is intended to assist in extinguishing fires on other Port Trust land.

Resolution.—The steam fire service should be made available for use anywhere on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates, whether the building on fire belongs to the Trust or not. In the case of a Port Trust building being on fire on any other part of the property the engine should be made available for putting it out should it be required. The other engines, manual, should only be made available for fires on the Elphinstone Estate, and the north end of Mody Bay Estate as far south as Mandvi Street.

2. Read letter from the Superintendent, Government Observatory, dated 12th October, reporting that certain repairs which he specifies are required to be done to the harbour clock.

3. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 20th October, reporting that the work can be done departmentally at an estimated cost of Rs. 250.

Resolution.—The work should be done in the Trustees' workshops at the estimated cost of Rs. 250, provided that the Superintendent, Government Observatory, sees no objection to the work being done departmentally.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 1st October, on the subject of the Trustees' dredging plant, and recommending that a hopper dredger of 1,000 tons capacity, with gear for projecting the ladder forward, so as to enable silt to be removed up to the toe of the wall, be obtained, so that it may be possible to dredge the dock channel down to 55 feet on Town Hall datum, or 2 feet below the present dock channel, the estimated cost, including navigation to Bombay and insurance, he states is £30,000, and the draft loaded would be 13 feet.

Resolution.—A hopper dredger such as that described in the Engineer's report, dated 20th February 1886, and estimated by him to cost £30,000 may, subject to the approval of Government, be obtained. It should be explained to Government that the cost of this dredger may perhaps be met from savings on the amount already sanctioned for the Dock extension works, and that the Trustees therefore do not at present propose to apply for the sanction of Government to raise additional money to meet the cost of the dredger.

6. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th July, forwarding tracing, showing a proposed improvement of a portion of the Sewree Road, and enquiring the rate at which the Trustees will consent to sell to the Municipality the ground required for the proposed improvement, marked A on plan, together with the plot marked B. The Municipal Commissioner points out that the road is at present narrow and angular, and is the direct line of communication with bunders on the Port Trust Estate.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that as a special case, the Trustees are prepared to sell the land required by him at Rs. 3 per square yard.

7. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 30th April, forwarding a plan showing 217 square yards land on Gorupdeo Road, given up by the Trustees for a set back, and intimating that the price the Trustees have put upon it is Rs. 10 per square yard.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 9th August, intimating that the Town Council have sanctioned a rate of Rs. 1-6 per square yard, which the building department of the Municipality considers is a fair rate.

Resolution.—It should be explained to the Municipality that the land in question is very favorably situated, not only fronting the improved Gorupdeo Road, but being close to the proposed Port Trust Road from the Mazagon Estate, and also to the Frere canals, which have lately been widened and otherwise improved, and from the head of one of which the distance is only 175ft. It should also be pointed out that the rent obtained by the Trustees for adjacent land (8 as. per square yard per annum) would appear to justify them in asking Rs. 10 per square yard, but it should be intimated that as there are only a few cases of such Port Trust leases on the Gorupdeo Road, and in recognition of the improvement which the proposed straightening of the road will effect, the Trustees are prepared to accept Rs. 3 per square yard instead of the Rs. 10 previously demanded.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table :—

2. Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 53,792 was collected on account of Town Duty for the Municipality in September against Rs. 46,037 in September 1885.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Lieut F S Widdicombe, Karachi.
Mr H N Edwards, Bombay.
Mr Ballard.
* Mr E Leney.
* Mr Greatheed.
Mr T Bland, Solicitor, Bombay.
* Mrs Bellingham.
* Mr F White, B C.S., Barabaki.
* Rev and Mrs Lewis, England.
* Lieut F B Richardson, England.
* Miss Simpson, England.
* Mr and Mrs Field, do.
* Miss Jacob, do.
* Mrs Hodges, do.
* Miss Selons, do.
* Miss Colchester, do.
* Mrs Greatheed, do.
* Lieut Thomas, do.
* Mr R S Whiteway, do.
Mr J Fortune, Madras.
Capt Hodgkinson, Poona.
* Colonel and Mrs LeGeyt, Pol Agent, Palanpore, England.
* Mr R Laidlaw, England.
Mr A Hamilton Brown do.
Mr G Searight, do.
* Mr and Mrs W G Neale, England.
* Mrs Nicolay, England.
* Mrs Highet, do.
Mr and Mrs Will, do.
Mr C T Scovell, do.
Mr R Barnes, do.
* Rev and Mrs Tollemache, England.
* Mrs Tollemache, England
* Mr W Doerr, Balsad.
Mrs Fortune, England.
* Mrs G A Emerson, do.
* Lt-Col Prendergast, do.
* Mr and Mrs N S Sullivan, England.
* Dr and Miss J W Tyler, England.
* Mrs Mansell, England.
* Lieut-Col and Mrs Parry, Cheshire Regt, Jabalpore.
* Mr A Stevens, Hyderabad
* Mr and Mrs Crombie, England.
* Mrs Halpin, Kamptee.
* Mr McDougall, England
Mr W Nethersole.
* Mr M C Mitchell, A.V.D., Kirkee.
Mr Potinger, Kirkee.
* Mrs Sinkinson, England.
* Capt and Mrs. Fry, do.
* Mr and Mrs Anderson, England.
Ismail Beg, Turkish Consul-General, Bombay.
Mr D Sala, do.
Col S Penny, R.A., Bombay.
Mr J Heyn, England.
Mr A Schwer, Bombay.
Mr W N Cresswell, England
Capt Allen, s s Adowa.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
* Col Shakespear, do.
Mr Thos Wilson, do.
Mr and Mrs Wm Tosh, Bombay.
Lieut and Mrs L W Shakespear, Bombay.
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
Mr E M Walton, do.
Mr C Allen, do.
Mr Messum, do.
Mr Mark Wadia, do.
Mr Jervis, do.
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Bombay.
* Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
* Mr F A Martin, Calcutta
* Mr P Hitchens, Bangalore.
* Mr R E Bowen, Hyderabad.
Capt A Liddiard, London.
Major Hemming, Military Secy. to the C-in-Chief, Poona.
Miss Finny, Poona.
Capt Finny, do.
Mr J C M Forbes, London.
Mr and Mrs Martindale, London.
Mr A H F Martindale.
Mr and Mrs T Drysdale, London.
Colonel Thackray, CB, RE, London.
Mr J H Handley, London.
* Surg-Maj and Mrs Bushe
Mr Madden, Madras.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

MARRIAGE REFORM IN INDIA.

THE Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons and Deputy Speaker, writes to Mr. Malabari :—

I have read with much interest and sympathy the pamphlet and accompanying papers on child marriage and enforced widowhood which, at the instance of my friend Mr. Justice Scott, you have been good enough to send me. The subject of enforced widowhood attracted my attention during my brief visit to India ten years since, and child marriages also ; but I remember that very soon afterwards one of the native gentlemen to whom, above others, we looked to influence native opinion, contracted his daughter in marriage at a very early age. This sad departure from the principles he had theoretically adopted may excuse a grave apprehension of the difficulties of legislating in advance of popular sentiment on such subjects. I must add that the temper of the English Government is much less imperious now than it was in former years. Under a more aristocratic system there was greater readiness in imposing our ideas upon others, but whilst the democracy is ready enough to embody its ideas in domestic legislation, it has a real indisposition to govern other communities.

Your first and most difficult task is to influence opinion within India. You have recognized this and have set yourself to the labour, and I heartily wish you good speed in it.

Nevertheless having something of the older imperative temper and feeling that in India, if anywhere, we have the responsibilities of power, I should like to see attempted such legislation as Mr. Melvill and my friends Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Scott have suggested. Mr. West's draft seems to meet some of the objections Mr. Melvill had foreseen.

As regards enforced widowhood I would go as far as possible in making punishable all attempts to overawe or impede individual liberty ; but we, who are apparently unable to put down boycotting at home, must feel some diffidence as to the possibility of liberating a widow who presumes to marry again from terrorism and prosecution backed by religious sanctions. There was of course a similar struggle of authorities over *Sati*, but our fathers did not shrink from insisting upon having their own way, and the obligation of immolation has practically disappeared. I know not why in course of time the obligation of dedicating the whole of a life to the memory (say rather "to the dominion") of a husband with whom there may never have been married life, should not also vanish. Unhappy women now often suffer a fate worse than *Sati*.

You asked me to give you my opinions, and I fear I have done so at a length quite incommensurate with their value.

CHARITY AMONG THE HINDUS.

PUNDIT SIVA NATH SHASTRI delivered a lecture the other day at Calcutta on charity among the Hindus. He said that everyone in travelling must have observed the serais that are scattered throughout the country. Now these serais are intended for travellers who have no other shelter to rest in, and they are maintained by the liberality and the munificence of rich Hindus. The attention and care that are bestowed on the comfort of the Athithis (guests) in these serais are most commendable. As a whole, the management of the serais is greatly to be praised. But besides the erection of serais Hindu charity finds a vent in the construction of large tanks and temples and the planting of groves of trees. These blessings are the free gifts of wealthy Hindus to the poor wayfarer who is beset by heat and thirst, and all the horrors of Indian travel ; and be it remarked that they are scattered throughout India with no niggardly hand. From one end of India to the other the country is richly dowered with the fruits that spring from the national sentiment of charity. Every Hindu thinks that to part with something in order to allay the miseries of his follow-creatures is a bounden duty of life. The Hindu Shastras are very clear and strong on this point, so much so that to neglect the sufferings of the poor is to incur eternal punishment. In the Ramayana, when Bharat swears before his stepmother Kousalla that he knows nothing about Rama's exile, he says :—"Believe me, mother, I am totally ignorant of the affair, and may the sin of him who heeds not the pangs and sorrows of his poor fellow-creatures befall me if I know about Rama's exile." Thus it will be seen that Hinduism regards charity as a sacred duty and as a social obligation. And charity, to be excellent, must be single-minded. The giver must be disinterested, and his gift must be unostentatious. This is fully appreciated by the Hindus, who extend the feeling of charity to the lower animals.

As far as the mere exercise of individual charity was concerned, the Hindu people compared favourably with the most enlightened of European nations. But where they broke down was in the want of proper organisation, without which none of the larger achievements of modern charity were possible. Being without proper organisation, the Hindus were apt to fritter away their charity in an irresponsible and indiscriminate manner ; and in this connexion he thought that the caste system had done harm rather than good, while at the same time it was to blame for much of the indolence and thriftlessness with which they had to contend. It had often been remarked as a subject of reproach that the Hindu people were improvident, taking advantages of none of the provident institutions which had come into existence. This was due largely to ignorance of the advantages of these institutions, and it was hoped that such an enterprise as the Sovabazaar Benevolent Society would greatly help to bring about a better knowledge of such matters.

THE COMING DURBAR AT LAHORE.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"Two suitable addresses have been prepared for presentation, upon their arrival, to the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses. With the sentiments of these documents no fault could possibly be found, though in their original literal translation from the vernacular, certain curious expressions, such as the "lots of education," predicted for the students at the Punjab Chiefs' College, found place. As amended, however, the addresses are all that could be desired.

We wish we could say the same of the spirit which animates certain members of the Municipal Committee which drew them up. When the question of making fitting arrangements for the Viceroy's visit was brought forward at the previous meeting, a general disposition was, we are told, evinced by the members of the Committee to hang back from advising the expenditure of any money for that purpose. If the reason alleged for this had been the well-known poverty of the Municipality, some excuse might have been found ; but it was not so. One member, a pleader, who has the presumption to say that he should be on the Chief Court Bench, asked the Secretary of the Committee if he could point to any provision in the Municipal Act under which any expenditure for the Viceroy's reception would be legal. He also stated, we are informed, that he objected to any such expenditure on the ground that Lord Dufferin had done nothing but evil during his Viceroyalty. The President, however, Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, made it clear that, unless the Committee voted the money required, he would pay the cost of His Excellency's reception out of his own pocket. This conversation is not recorded, of course, in the proceedings of the Committee ; but we have no doubt of its substantial accuracy ; nor that, as a matter of fact, the money now being spent on these arrangements is intended only for his Honour Sir Charles Aitchison's satisfaction.

A more deliberate insult to Sir Charles Aitchison could hardly be conceived. As the honour paid to him has thus been deliberately placed in emphatic contrast to the disrespect intended towards the Queen's representative, it would not be amiss if he publicly signified to the Municipal Committee of Lahore that he will henceforth regard any token of honour or respect paid by them to him as an intentional insult, degrading in him to accept, inasmuch as he can only do so by accepting also the implication that he is more worthy of honour than his own ruler and his Sovereign's representative. It is a very poor return for his Honour's kindly and consistent care of native interests in the Punjab that, on the eve of surrendering his onerous task of government, he should see himself made the stalking-horse of parochial disloyalty in his own city. Nothing, probably, in the whole course of Sir C. Aitchison's connection with the Province will go so near to convincing him that some of his sympathy for self-government and reform, to which he sacrificed the approval of so many of his friends and countrymen, has been misplaced. He is now placed, at any rate, in a painful position, for to tacitly accept the public sympathy of the disloyal, on the terms offered by the Municipal Committee, is to share that disloyalty ; and though to use the word in connection with Sir Charles Aitchison is to European ears too utterly preposterous, native opinion has also to be considered ; and where two constructions can be placed upon a Lieutenant-Governor's conduct, the bazaars, we need hardly point out, will adopt the worse.

To Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan honour is due. His outspoken loyalty is a welcome contrast to the behaviour of the pleader and others of the Committee, to whom we have referred. Rai Kunhya Lal, Bahadur, would be none the worse for a little of the Nawab's spirit.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American rug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BENGAL.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.—His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta by the I. G. S. Civil on Monday, the 13th of December, 1886, and will disembark at Prinsep's Ghat about 5 p.m. His Excellency will be received at Prinsep's Ghat by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of his Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military officers and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending. A guard of honour of Native Infantry, with band and colour, will be drawn up at Prinsep's Ghat. His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard and the Calcutta Mounted Rifles will form the Escort. The route taken will be by the Strand Road and Esplanade Row into Government House by the North-West Entrance. Guards of Honour of British Infantry and of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, with band, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House. A Viceregal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as his Excellency lands. Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 16th to the 22nd instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 207 Hindus, and 28 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 250 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 280. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from measles, 74 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 137 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 32·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·6 per 1,000 per annum.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Gurgaon District Board have offered to place at the disposal of the University the necessary funds for the creation of some college scholarships or exhibitions to be granted to students educated in that district who belong to good, but impoverished families. It is not designed to assist noble dunces to a college education, but to assist those deserving members of old but decayed families, becoming more numerous every day, who would not otherwise be able to bear the expense of a college education, and who are thus deprived of the means of obtaining a position in the present age equal with the position secured by them in the past. The qualifications for these scholarships are—to use the words of the Board's resolution on the subject—good family, poverty and ability. This movement is, we think, worthy of encouragement at the hands of the University, which, under its present liberal administration, should seek to foster every educational movement originating among the people and their representatives. But, if the project is accepted, an ever watchful care must be exercised to prevent these Gurgaon scholarships from falling into the disrepute assigned under the old *régime* to the fellowships of All Souls College Oxford ; which, though originally founded for the *pauperes et indigentes ad studendum et ad orandum*, became the much envied resting places for those among the Oxford students who were *bene nati, bene vestiti, sed male docti.—Civil and Military Gazette.*

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

A QUESTION arose at the late Raneegunge Sky Meeting about which there could be no two opinions. Starlight was declared to start in two races on the first day, and was accordingly sold in the lotteries. In the first race he broke a blood vessel, and did not consequently start for the other race, which was, however, run off with only two starters. Starlight's owner contended that this was no race as the conditions, viz., three starters, had not been fulfilled. They certainly had not, but the cause thereof was Starlight's owner, who had sent his horse away, certainly not without reason, but still he is the last man who should have raised the question as to the validity of the race. A horse once declared to start is a starter as regards stakes, bets, &c., and the penalties for not running a horse after giving in a starting declaration, are they not written in the book of the C. T. C. rules of racing ?

A great boon to Australian horse shippers is Mr. Warren's system of shipping their cargoes instead of the barbarous method of slinging, the horses are placed in trucks, railed alongside the vessel, and with the aid of staging, made for the purpose are walked from the tracks on the wharf on board the steamer, and then by easy gradients, into the hold, where they are placed in stalls without any unnecessary trouble, and are not knocked about and frightened, as under the old system. Now as soon as they are stabled, they take their food as if nothing unusual had happened. Formerly the poor brutes were so frightened by the pulling by the tail and hauling about that they were subjected to before and after they were put in slings, that they would not eat for some time after going on board. Mr. Baldock has effected some improvements on Mr. Warren's method and the result is faultless.

Rohtuck—the first of the Punjab fairs—commenced on the 12th instant, and it is ominous to find that though brood mares and young stock were plentiful, there was an entire absence of animals suitable for the service, and so it will be to the end of the present chapter. Nothing will do but a reversion, broadly speaking, to the old stud system, with more economy and competent superintendents, but carried out on the Australian method of large runs where foals, after being branded are turned loose and recaptured when wanted for breaking in. The remounts purchased last year were not better than those formerly selected by commanding officers, and cost Rs. 233 each, which is Rs. 33 over chunda price. As for giving a stimulus to horse breeding by the purchase from, and prompt cash payment to breeders, this is not the case. The Committee take no Treasury about with them and therefore the vendors have to travel some distance to get their money. It is the greatest mistake to meddle with C. Os. in the purchase of remounts and will do harm, indeed has done so already, as the majority of officers and men are annoyed at their C. Os. not being allowed to make their own selections.

If the rule regarding jockeys' licences was strictly enforced, unsteady jockeys and trainers would be put out of the market, and such owners who prefer a cheap article to a higher priced good one would have to select their employés from well behaved licensed men and, pay them better in place of what they are content to put up with at present. To judge by the class of jockeys that get engagements all over India, it would appear that anyone who applies for a license gets it and no questions are asked. To view the matter in another light, a young prince making his *debut* on the turf engages the first man that offers as his transfer, assuming the man's fitness from his licence. The man is entrusted with a valuable stud and sent to remote localities to fulfil the stable engagements. When the trainer misbehaves and the horses are messed about, is it not incumbent on the stewards of the particular meeting to protect the interests of the absent owner ? We have not too many owners or racing men to be able to look with indifference on the loss of a single one, and it ought to be the duty of every race official to study and protect the interests of absent owners and see that their representatives fulfil their trust.

We have already expressed our approval of the alteration of the Lucknow fixture from August to October, but we certainly think that the Umballa and Meerut fixtures have not been so arranged as to command success. The results at Umballa and Meerut justify this opinion. Next year these two meetings should be fixed for after Lucknow. We cannot fully enter into an explanation of our reasons on paper; but they must be manifest to any one. Sportsmen would at any rate go on from Lucknow to Meerut and Umballa without any object in saving the majority of their animals. Thence they could take all the Punjab meetings *seriatim*.

The following incident that occurred during an important race meeting last month is instructive scene. A railway station—Enter a diminutive man with a savage countenance, a black eye, a red kerchief round his throat and leading a small bulldog. Behind him is a porter staggering under a huge English packing case, ornamented with sundry labels. To him advances a European railway official who refuses to book the box, as from information received he believes it contains dynamite and explosive machines. After considerable altercation the box is opened for examination when the official's mind is relieved to find the contents only comprises several overcoats, a gross or two of sporting scarf pins, horse-shoe buttons, washing ties, several spotted mufflers, half a dozen racing saddles, a few dozen jockey whips, and other articles beloved by sporting men. The box was eventually booked and followed the much angered owner to a destination in Upper India where races were about to be held.

Calcutta is starting a "Walking Club" under the auspices of Mr. C. A. Brown, 14-1, Sudder Street, with the object of developing the muscles of its citizens. The idea is that members shall meet at some convenient hour, and, dressed in uniform, start at a given signal for their morning or evening walk. The walking will be confined to a fair heel and toe walking, and nothing like running will be allowed, except in the matches which the members of the club may arrange among themselves. On their return to the club-house after the prescribed walk, each member will be timed and expected to report within 24 hours his adventures (if any) that occurred during the walk, and these will be duly published in a little weekly paper for the amusement, and perhaps instruction of the public. Great sport will thus be got out of a very healthy and harmless recreation. Time will not be so great a point with the members as staying powers, the avowed object of the club being more to improve the condition of the body than to attain any great rate of speed. Speed of course will be highly thought of in arranging their matches, but in their ordinary walks, ability to stay, and powers of observation will be the chief consideration. Calcutta, unlike Bagdad, is not a city where one would wander in search of adventures, and the club's weekly paper will hardly be interesting.

A cricket team from Ceylon will probably do India this cold weather, starting at Bombay and getting up as far as the North-West Provinces.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Aurelia, 473 tons, Captain P. Johanson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Restitution, 2,171 tons, Captain R. Abbot, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,802 tons coal, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Govino, 1,454 tons, Captain C. Stephenson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (26th Sept.) with a general cargo, one horse and one groom. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst., from Calcutta (2nd October) via Coasts, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Muller and child, and 21 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut H. G. Thomas, Asst. Apothecary M. Verghese, and 86 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

29TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. California..	2295	W. S. Young ..	B	W.& A. Graham
„ Parramatta.	2684	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes ...	...	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F., Muir & Co.
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross......	H	McCulloch.
„ C.Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Knight of St. George....	1972	J. T. Thomas ..	L	K., Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2009	A. B. Grey.......	L	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Mount Bay .	...	G. Spray.........	P	B., Craig & Co.
„ R.Rubattino	..	....	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Peveril	1974	J. Walters......	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Cameo......	..	....	..	....
„ Titania	...	....	...	....
„ River Indus	..	....	...	....

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Kilwa (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Oct. 2.
29	R. Rubattino (s)..	Merello	Hongkong, Oct. 9.
	Restitution (s)...	Abbot	Cardiff.
	Govino (s)	Stephenson..	London.
	D. Balduino (s) ..	Dodero........	Marseilles, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Commilla (s)	Mitchell	K. Coast and Kurrachee.
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Havre & Liverpool.
	Gwalior (s)........	Haselwood...	Trieste, &c.
	Khandalla (s)	Dougherty ...	Coasts and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Barque Aurelia, Johanson, for Mauritius.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Parramatta, for Trieste, &c.
„ Khiva, for China.
„ Auretta, for Genoa, &c.
„ Hornhead, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
25 Bucephalus (s)..... Bourke ..... Melbourne, Sept. 22
Barcore.......... Thomas........ Hamburgh June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25.—Steamer Malabar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 28.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·864
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	223

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Smyth, Lt.-Col., 2nd E. York Regt. ; from England.

OCTOBER 28.

Upperton, Col., Bl. S. C., from Meerut.
Hadow, Col., Bl. R. A., from Ootacamund.

OCTOBER 21.

Greer, Capt., Bl. 2nd Border Regt., on promotion, from Deolali.
O'Connor, Surg., Bl. Medical Staff, tour of Service, from Deolali.
Haysted, Surgn.-Major, Bl. Medical Staff, tour of Service, from Mandalay.
Etheridge, Capt., Bl. 5th Fus., on promotion, from Simla.
Graves, Major, Bl. 31st Punjab Infy, from furlough, from London.
Batten, Capt., Bl. 2nd Punjab Cavy., from furlough, from London.
Broadhurst, Lieut., Mad. 14th Hussars, on duty, from Deolali.
Richardson, Lieut., Mad. 14th Hussars, on duty, from Deolali.
Bush, Surgn.-Major, Bl. Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolali.
Thackeray, Col., Bl. R. E., on duty, from England.
Home, Major, Bl. R. E., from furlough, from England.
Playfair, Col., Bl. Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Denys, Capt., Bl. A. P. D., from leave, from, Switzerland.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Fry, Capt., Bl. W. Yorkshire, to join, to Mooltan.
Hadow, Col., Bl. R. A., to join, to Meerut.

OCTOBER 29.

Davidson, Lieut., Bl. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, to join, to Bellary.
Pottinger, Vety. Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on duty, to Poona.
Upperton, Col., Bl. Staff Corps, to England.
Yates, Major, 26th Bo. Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.
Graves, Major, Bl. 31st Punjab Infy., from furlough, to Sealkote.
Attree, Capt., Mad. Sappers, on privilege leave, to England.
Mitchell, Vety.-Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on medical certificate, to Paris.
Pottinger, Vety.-Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on duty, to Kirkee.
Home, Major, Bl. R. E., from furlough to Jeypore.
Thomas Lieut., Mad., 1st Rl. Sussex Regt., to join, to Cannanore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, October 30, 1886.

The usual monthly Regimental committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, this day, Saturday, the 30th instant, at 5-30 p. m., to discuss the matter of the separation of the Poona Detachment. All members are requested to attend.

There will be no Commandant's parade this day, Saturday, the 30th inst.

The Southern India Match will take place this day, Saturday, the 30th inst., at 7 a.m.

Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley having this day returned from leave of absence to Europe, takes over command of the Corps.

The following Extract from *Bombay Government Gazette* is published :—

Military Department, 28th Oct., 1886.

Bo. V. R. Corps.—To be Captain.—Lieut. E. F. Nicholson.

Captain Nicholson will take over charge of D. Company, from Lieut. Brewin.

By Order,

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt., Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron (s), 70 cases pale ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes (s), 60 cases and 60 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 4 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.
Cathay (s), 1 hogs-head brandy, D. Nuserwanjee.
Teheran (s), 14 cases brandy, Bedger Warburton and Co.
Thames (s), 8 cases burgundy, R. Pursotam.
Lamada (s), 6 cases paper, A. Abdoolaly ; 160 cases wines, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 17 cases wine and spirit, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Parramatta (s), 1,500 casks cement, Ewart Latham and Co ; 24 packages medecine, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Titania (s), 6 cases piano-fortes Marcks and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s), 50 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury (s), 156 cwts horns, P. Damjee ; 320 cwts coir yarn, L. Manockchund.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior (s), 3 boxes silwer coins (Rs. 9,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee ; 5 boxes silwer coins, Rs. 45,280), The Chartered mer : Bank of I. L. and China.
Paramatta (s), 4,400 cwts wheat, and 384 cwts castor seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

River Indus (s), 2,257 cwts barley and 888 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, N. Peraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lawada (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co ; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros. 4,000 cwt linseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Clan Drummond (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR GENOA.

Lawport (s) 4401 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Kt. St. George (s) 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mount Bay (s) 750 cwts gingelly seed, Sewlal Kissondas.
California (s) 182 cwts copra, M. Soomar.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwlior (s) 126 cwts turmeric, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron (s) 400 cwts ground nuts, R. R. Raguhunath and Co ; I bale cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Titania (s) 100 bales twist, John Camphell and Co ; 50 bales twist, Isac Ezra and Co ; 32 bales twist, Toolsidass Hurchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Titania (s) 71 bales twist, Tulsidass Harchund,

FOR HONGKONG.

Titania (s), 100 bales twist, Doongersey Gangji ; 8 bales twist, S. Abraham ; 200 bales twist, D. P. Marker ; 79 bales twist, H. A. Esmail and Co ; 100 bales twist, E. L. Mootlhund ; 82 bales twist Tata and Co. ; 350 bales twist, N. B. Mody and Co. ; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co. ; 50 bales twist, E. Sassoon and Co. ; 25 bales twist, J. and S. S. Sassoon ; 95 bales twist, Tulsidass Hurchund ; 70 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonji and Co.
Hydaspes (s), 4 cwts. bysabole, M. Fazul ; 7 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peetbhoy and Co. ; 221 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 17 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co. ; 10 chests opium, F. N. Postwala ; 49 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co. ; 161 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 21 chests opium, Haji Adum Esmail and Co. ; 15 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co. ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co. ; 66 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6½ bales chest opium, Tarachund Luchiminaroon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes (s), 26 chests opium, Tharia Topen ; 88 chests opium, Sassoon J. David and Co ; 44 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, M. Tunsookrai ; 7 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... Nov. 3rd, 9h. 56·5m. p.m.
Full Moon .... „ 11th, 11h. 57·8m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 19th, 3h. 31·6m. a.m.
New Moon .... „ 26th, 0h. 9·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 30	Cycling, Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m. Belgaum Races.	6 1	5 27	1 2m 0 58a	7 2m 6 56a
Sun. 31	19th Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 26	1 44m 1 39a	7 46m 7 36a
Nov. Mon. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	2 27m 2 21a	8 33m 8 18a
Tu. 2	....	6 2	5 25	3 12m 3 8a	9 39m 9 4a
Wed. 3	Town Council, 3 p.m. Anniversary of the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire-temple. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.	6 3	5 24	4 1m 4 5a	10 57m 10 6a
Thr. 4	....	6 3	5 24	5 1m 5 27a	0 20m 11 57a
Fri. 5	Departure of English mail per s.s. Ganges.	6 4	5 24	6 13m 7 18a	— 1 27a

* Left Aden at 10 a.m., on Thursday, 28th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 31.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 182, 178 & 107.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 437 and 436.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem.—"Glorious is Thy Name."—Mozart.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Monday 1st November.—All Saints' Day.—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Offertories are for the Poor Fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 279 and 109.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 161, 435 and 436. (All Saints.)
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 3 and 507.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 158, 367 and 302.
Wednesday, November 3.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 284, 163 and 435.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 169, 236 and 427.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
English Services.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 182, 35 and 235.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church expenses.
All Saints' Day.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 111, 178, Part 2 ; and 175.
Anthem.—"Arise Shine," page 13 of new Book.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday Morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, bringing the price of this metal to 45⅜d., is reported by Reuter's London telegram of yesterday evening. Further allotments of Council Bills to the extent of ten lakhs were made at 1s. 5 19-32d., half to Bombay and half to Calcutta. Silver amounting to £50,000 and £20,000 in Gold had been shipped to Bombay. Rupee Securities had advanced materially, say Four per cent. ⅜ths, at 70¾; and Four-and-a-half to the same extent at 74½. Sterling Loan was also ⅜ths dearer, at 100⅞. Consols had recovered their late fall of ⅛, and stood again at 101. French Rentes were unchanged. The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday call for no very particular notice. There was a decrease in the Bullion of £100,000, and an increase in Notes and Gold to the same extent, other than Public Deposits had decreased by half a million, and Securities by £200,000. The state of the Bank's Reserve was 41 per cent. of its Liabilities, which shows an enhancement of the former of one per cent. as compared with the previous week.

In Liverpool the Cotton market was again quiet yesterday, with sales 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices both of Americans and of Surats were unchanged; but in arrivals of the former quotations advanced 1-64d. for October-December and February-March, while for December-February they were 1-32d. higher.

In New York Mid-Uplands on the spot were steady at 9½; but Futures for February had regained another two points of their late decline, being quoted at 9·19. Receipts at the Ports were 40,000 bales, against the same quantity received on the corresponding day last year, and 52,000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—Our market opened flat to-day after the holidays. Buyers showed no inclination to pay the prices demanded by dealers in view of the course of Exchange, and not a single transaction has transpired. For Bengals purchasers will not pay within Rs. 6 of what they were willing to give when the market closed last Monday; while dealers will not lower their pretensions to the extent of more than Rs. 2. In Kangaum and other Oomra varieties buyers are holding back for a reduction of Rs. 2, which sellers are not inclined to concede. The following are our quotations:—

Bengals Good ...Rs. 151, Fully Good Rs. 158, Fine Rs. 169, November delivery
Khangaum, Good, Rs. 175, March delivery.
Julgaum, do. „ 176, Jan. dely., Rs. 173, March do.
Broach, do. „ 206-7, March delivery.
Dhollerah do. „ 178, Fully Good Rs. 184, Fine, Rs. 191, April delivery.
Do. do. „ 179, Fully Good Rs. 183, Fine Rs. 191, May delivery

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Our market is nominally unchanged; but we have not heard of anything having been done in any description since the resumption of business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Wednesday and Thursday) have been as follows:—

Cotton	1,481
Wheat	47,360
Linseed	5,571
Rapeseed	1,635
Gingellyseed	4,899
Poppyseed	203

FREIGHTS—Re-opened dull; we hear of some business for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. per ton for December shipment, and the following are our ready quotations:—

Liverpool, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. Cotton; 15s. Wheat.
London, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. meast; 12s. 6d. „
Continents, 18s.
Open Charter, 18s.
Dinkirk, 18s. 8d. to 18s. 9d.
Antwerp, 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
Marseilles, 18s.
Trieste and Venice, 20s. Exchange 2s. (nominal.)

EXCHANGE—Shows a marked advance since we closed for the Dewalee holidays. Although we have been dormant here, and Calcutta has been partly closed for business, the rates for Silver in London and Council drafts have advanced as stated in our opening para., and in our report of yesterday. This movement has been followed up here by an advance in Exchange of from ⅛d. to 3-16d. per Rupee, which has affected both ready and forward business. Even since the morning our rates are 1-32d. higher, Bank demand having risen from 1s. 5 9-32d. to 1s. 5⅝d., and 3 months Credits from 1s. 5 27-32d. to 1s. 5⅞d. For April-May delivery the very best rates for three months' sight Credits is now 1s. 5 11-16d. Bank Telegraphic having been sold for the same delivery at 1s. 5 7-16d.

With money easier in India it seems very doubtful if the recent rapid rise in Exchange can be steadily maintained. At all events we have possibly never seen such a favourable rise in Exchange without a corresponding quickening of the import trade, and an increasing demand for Bank Bills. We quote at closing this evening:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-8d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·85½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at 97 13-16 and 102⅞ for Four and Four-and-a-half per cent., respectively.

SHARES.—On the reopening of this market to-day, there was a fair business doing in Mill shares; but prices had a downward tendency, and we have to note a decline in the following concerns:—Queen's Scrip has fallen to Rs. 875, and Manockji Petit to Rs. 1,185, a fall of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12½, respectively; Central India are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 725, and Ripon have fallen to the same extent, at Rs. 900. Fort Press shares are quoted Rs. 30 lower, at Rs. 1,650. Bombay-Burmah Trading, 3rd issue, are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 680. On the other hand, we have to note an advance in Khandeish S. and W. of Rs. 60, at Rs. 965; while Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 1,130.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	160	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	725
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	685
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	890
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	880
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	860
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	500	1000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1185
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	895
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	565
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,27
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	35
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1.27
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	830

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	300	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuranc Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	600	600	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	122
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	5
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	185
	750	200	150		140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	149
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	15 p. ct.	600
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	107
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	680
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	90xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13¾
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	326
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 o'	123
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

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(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—October 28, at Breach Candy, the wife of C. E. G. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAVE—SIMPSON—October 24, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. E. S. Hall, M.A., Lieutenant H. C. E. Cave, Bombay Staff Corps, to Ada Blanche Knight, only daughter of the late George Simpson, Esq., M.A.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PARKER—October 21, at Willow Bank, Dalhousie, the wife of E Woodall Parker, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILLON—October 21, of fever, Henry Gillon, B C S, Acting Judge of Fureedpore, aged 36 years.

MUIRHEAD—October 24, at Lahore, Alexander Muirhead, of the Traffic Superintendent's Office, N-W S Railway, formerly of the East Indian Railway and for many years of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, son of the late Alexander Muirhead, of Her Majesty's Customs, London, aged 43 years.

PILCHER—October 24, at Kyoukse, Upper Burmah, of Remittent Fever, Robert Hope Pilcher, Bengal Civil Service, aged 38 years.

RUSSELL—October 20, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Peter Merson Russell, (Tea Planter), aged 32 years

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

MR. HOLT HALLETT, in a letter three columns in length, returns in the *Times* to his belief that everything has gone wrong in Burma. The facts of the hour do not seriously confute his contention. It would need a very hopeful temperament to help one to the conclusion that we have yet made a substantial advance towards the effective subjugation of the country. General Lockhart, who is in charge of the fourth Brigade at Ningyan, has reported this week that the dacoits are increasing, and that the formidable Boh Shwey is extending his influence and gaining followers. It is true that there are successes to set off against this. Mr. Colquhoun defeated and killed a scarcely less influential leader, Hla Oo, three months ago, and the death of the Myentzein Prince a short time afterwards was an incident of all but capital importance; and yet the rebellion is no sooner put down in one quarter than it springs up in another in undiminished activity. We have been disappointed in many ways, but in no way so greatly as in the discovery that the insurrectionary movement survives the death of leaders in whose removal we were promised a certain cessation of all our troubles. By this time we have become a little sceptical. General Lockhart may take back to Ningyan a few days hence the head of Boh Shwey, but the life of a dacoity rising is invertebrate; you my cut off the head and a very vigorous life remains. It is this belief doubtless which animates those loyal Burmese who have lately told us not to expect the early subjugation of the country. Their *rationale* of the situation is at all events worth looking at. There was no proper Government, they say, in Theebaw's reign, and it is so much the more difficult to restore peace and order in the country after he has gone. Here again the invertebrate theory comes in. We may cut the Burmese body in pieces, but it only means that we are confronted with a number of petty independent entities, not one of them in itself formidable, but the whole of them giving us more trouble than the single undivided force of a hostile State would have done. Hence we are promised by these same loyal Burmese of whom our Rangoon correspondent has told us this week that three or four years must elapse before we have subdued the country, and that we shall need a large army of occupation for the purpose. These are prophecies of evil, surely, and we hope Sir Frederick Roberts will be able to give them prompt and thorough refutation. They have no part in the forecast which the Government of India have drawn of the course of events. The campaign which the Commander-in-Chief is going to Burma to direct has been planned with the purpose of being above all things prompt and decisive. We have not sent to the Irrawadi a force as large as that which Wellington commanded at Waterloo with any thought of allowing it to drag its way through a weary and wasting three years' campaign. The climate of the Peninsula forbids any such process as that, to say nothing of the political necessity of avoiding anything so detrimental to our prestige and so wasteful of our resources.

Mr. Holt Hallett's vein is pessimist, and herein he is sufficiently in sympathy with the symptoms of the hour. But his pessimism is retrospective rather than prophetic, and we can follow him in much that he writes without taking an unduly despondent view of the chances of the coming campaign. He is not, perhaps, very accurate in his estimate of the motives which guided the action of Lord Salisbury's first Government in regard to Burma. We do not believe that the fact that the Government were in a minority in the House of Commons had much to do with their failure to grasp the nettle quickly and boldly. The cause of hesitation lay quite as much in India as in England. Lord Dufferin's proclamation of the 1st of January, as we have shown over and over again, settled much less as to the future administration of the country than was at first thought. It still remained an open question whether it should pass under our direct administration, or whether we should find a successor to King Theebaw who should be bound to us by some more or less close ties of vassalage. It is a pity that this remained so long an open question. The explanation is that the Government of India were desirous to avoid full annexation except on clear proof of its necessity. Annexation in itself was a thing to be avoided. That is an essential principle of the foreign policy of the Government of India, and it influenced Lord Dufferin's action in a very perceptible way. It was not until he had gone to Mandalay and had examined into the question on the spot that he finally reported to the Government at home in favour of annexation pure and simple. Nothing is easier now than to see how great a pity it is that when war was resolved upon its ultimate purposes were still in suspense. General Prendergast was instructed, as Mr. Holt Hallett reminds us, in these terms:—"Mandalay must be occupied and Theebaw dethroned. You should announce this definitely to the Burmese authorities and population. You will be informed hereafter whether Upper Burma is to be annexed." Herein, say the critics of Lord Dufferin's policy, lay the seed of all the trouble that has since come upon us. Perhaps so. But it is not always easy to prescribe beforehand the precise political limitations of a campaign. On two points the Government had made up their minds plainly enough. Theebaw was no longer to reign over Burma, and the relations which he had contracted with a European Power who might some day come into competition with us in the Peninsula must be put an end to. The attainment of neither of those purposes was essentially dependent upon annexation. We shall see in a few days, when the Burmese Blue Book recently printed in England has come out, what incidental circumstances forced upon Lord Dufferin the conclusion that full annexation was not to be avoided. We may also learn what recent events have raised to a question of high retrospective interest—why the decision of a question of policy like this could not have been arrived at by consultation between the Cabinet and the Government of India much earlier in the campaign. Neither the Viceroy nor the responsible statesmen at home were wanting in the higher qualities of political imagination which enable statesmen to foresee the workings of a particular measure. It was a question of principle, after all, that had to be determined and not a question of detail. Why could it not have been dealt with in Calcutta, so as to escape all the serious military and administrative advantages which have followed upon what Mr. Holt Hallett by no means recklessly terms the "halting conduct of affairs in Burmah for more than a month after our acquisition of the capital, which gave rise to much of the trouble that has since happened?"

If the initial error was in thus deferring a decision of the political question, all the military and administrative failures that have followed must be treated as consequential. Mr. Holt Hallett has prepared a severe indictment of Colonel Sladen, but Colonel Sladen was merely the instrument of an uncertain and an indefinite policy, and if there was uncertainty and indefiniteness in his proceedings we can scarcely hold him responsible. The desertion of the capital on the night of its occupation at all events should not be laid to his door. It was rather the act of a military commander upon whose mind the uncertainty of his instructions had made confusing impressions. Had General Prendergast been entrusted with a more thorough-going mission than the deposition of King Theebaw and the keeping open of communications along the Irrawady we might not have had dacoits at the gates of the capital, and the streets of the capital itself in the hands of cut-throats and incendiaries. But the virtual limitation of his mission to the dethronement of the king operated from the first against any real subjugation of the country. He had no authority, in fact, to subdue it, and the consequence has been that the inhabitants have since Theebaw's army was disbanded had some very distinct advantage over the British authorities. The apologists for annexation may contend as strongly as they like that a mere protectorate over Upper Burma, with a prince favourably disposed to us in the place of Theebaw, would have been impossible. The pity then is that the military measures that were taken in the first instance were so curiously adapted for the minor and so utterly inadequate for the major measure. The possibility at all events of having to annex the country must have been in the mind of the Government at the beginning; and yet we went to a country whose inhabitants are traditionally skilled in guerilla warfare practically without cavalry. Out of seventeen thousand men in Upper Burma at the middle of the present year less than three hundred were cavalry, although experience has shown us that in no campaign that we ever entered upon was there a more urgent need for them. If ever there was a case in which the purposes of the campaign could be accomplished by flying columns this was one. But we only discovered the fact late in the day. We have since done something to make amends, for of the ten thousand men sent to reinforce the army in Upper Burma a quarter are cavalry. There may seem to be little but *ex post facto* wisdom in criticisms of this kind. But it is not irresponsible critics alone who in this case are open to the charge of becoming wise after the event. There may have been much wisdom in the conduct of our affairs in Burma. But if there has been it asserted itself at a very late period in the story.

THE question of the adulteration of ghee is awakening more interest in India outside Bengal than the *Englishman* seems disposed to admit in an article which begins with the assertion that the matter is still agitating the minds of the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, and which ends with the scarcely accordant conclusion that "it is a curious commentary upon the indecent haste of the Bengal Government in dealing with this question that the agitation has utterly failed to take root in any other part of the country." It has not so utterly failed as our contemporary seems to think. Only to-day we hear that the Municipal Committee of Lahore, having been consulted by Government on the subject, are unanimous in the belief that legislation is required. It the same opinion is not asserted in Bombay it will be not because the evil does not exist, but because it is believed that the powers of the Municipality are large enough to put down the adulteration. We are thankful enough for the compliment which the Calcutta paper pays us when it says that the Hindus of Western India are less hysterical than their brethren of Calcutta, and perhaps less selfish in their reforming fervour. As to their selfishness we know nothing. We should hesitate, however, to speak as the *Englishman* does of the legislation which Sir Rivers Thompson lately hurried down from Darjeeling to carry through his Council as having inflicted a cruel wrong upon the poorer classes who consume cheap ghee, and as having no other justification than the questionable one of "a sentimental gain in the interests of caste purity." The good policy of thus lightly estimating the obligations of caste in the native population may be doubted. Though caste is nothing to us, it is everything to the Hindus, and when we legislate for the Hindus in a matter that affects their daily life and not ours, we must look at it from their standpoint and not ours. We are free to snap our fingers at the absurdities, if we choose so to regard them, of caste observance. Only we must be careful to do this amongst ourselves; when we approach the matter legislatively or administratively these so-called absurdities become serious elements, and they claim as much weight as the most sacred of our prepossessions. It requires more courage therefore than we have at command to question the validity of a justification founded upon a desire to safeguard the interests of caste purity. As for the Bombay Hindus, though they, as our contemporary surmises, are neither hysterical nor selfish, they are as vigilant as the movers in the agitation which brought about the necessary legislation in Bengal. The revelations made in our columns last week have put them on the alert, and they have gone so far as to induce the Municipality to institute special inquiries into the question. The powers of the Municipality in Bombay are larger than those of Calcutta, and it may be that such evil as exists may be eradicated without an appeal to legislation. But if there were any doubt as to the power of the courts to fine except in cases where the adulterated article was "unfit for food" in the ordinary sense, there should be no hesitation in asking for an amendment of the law. "Not on conscience, then, but on cookery, be our stronghold," says the author of *Sartor Resartus*; but this is a case of conscience as well as of cookery, and an adulteration law to be effective should watch over the susceptibilities as well as the stomachs of the community. An adulteration law constructed upon merely European lines, and paying regard only to the physical mischief that a dishonest dealer may do, will not meet the necessities of a people who bring religious scruples to bear upon their dietary. And it is not clear that the Hon. Mr. Mandlik was politically right when he showed a strong disposition the other day to leave the public to find out their own remedy for the wrong that is believed to be done them. No doubt if a number of consumers bind themselves together to buy their ghee at a place conducted under their own supervision they will have a sufficient guarantee against adulteration. But this is a form of remedy appropriate only to an imperfectly organized community, to which its Government is not able to give the protection that the State normally owes to its members. It is a device analogous to the formation, in societies where the police is defective, of leagues for mutual protection and defence. The Bombay Marwaris have no doubt taken effectual steps to prevent the contamination of their caste with bad ghee, and it is open to others to follow their example by patronising certain indicated [illegible] where guarantees for purity are given. But no section of citizens ought to be dependent upon any such substitute for the protection of the law.

IT is a far cry from Cabul to Ghazni—that is to say if we a consult a very large map—but this notwithstanding it is almost inevitable that the rumours of a rising of the tribes around the great fortress which reached Simla on Wednesday should have awakened some little anxiety concerning the safety of Sir West Ridgeway and his companions. The news from Cabul however shows that such fears as may have arisen on this score were groundless. The visit of the Boundary Commission to Cabul was necessarily an experiment, and an experiment which, considering the events of 1840 and of 1879, was looked forward to with a little natural misgiving. But there was always the fact to be taken into account that the Commissioners had already spent two years in Afghan territory and had enjoyed the good-will of all of the Ameer's subjects with whom they had come into contact; and they had gone to Cabul, not of their own will, but on the Ameer's pressing invitation. The assurance of a friendly reception thus conveyed has been abundantly verified. The hospitality of the Ameer and his people appears to have been extremely cordial, and it is a new thing especially to hear of English officers being entertained by the officers of the Afghan army. The visit to Cabul is a very striking termination to the Mission, and it puts the seal of success upon its work, arduous and in some respects disappointing though the results of the work have been.

THE FRESCOES OF THE CAMPO SANTO, PISA.

I.

Lo here the World in which Sin once was born,
And throve how quickly, never more to die,
Though Christ here hangs in bleeding agony
And still repeats his bitter cry forlorn;
See here the wise, how fleshless, maim'd, and worn,
Hating the life men live beneath the sky,
And youths and girls whose blood and hopes beat high
Mown down like flowers yet wet with dews of morn.

And drifting upward mark this smoke which rolls,
A sign and menace that God's hand hath set
For those who laugh on earth, love, and forget;
His prison house where never yet Hope came;
Which stills the wailing of His tortured souls
With demon laughter and with roaring flame.

II

And did the men who dared thus to express
Such thoughts fear more than we do or more shun
All pleasant things which ripen in youth's sun
And mask the treacherous slope of happiness,
Song, wine, and laughter, dances, and gay dress,
Or softer hours in gardens of delight
Whose rose and myrtle watched by starry light
Love's virgin kisses or supreme caress?

Nay rather as in music one harsh note
Will mix with those which tender thought makes low
And double all the passion which these tell,
So neighboured by that smoke and flame of Hell
Joy raised his pæan with more reckless throat,
And his wan cheek was redden'd by that glow.

1875 W. W.

NOTES FROM SIMLA,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

THE unexpected death of Sir Herbert Macpherson has been a sad blow to his many friends here, and, as his Excellency the Viceroy said in his speech in Council, it amounts to a calamity to the Government and country. So important is it that Burma shall be quieted before another hot season commences, that the Commander-in-Chief has obtained permission to go himself and conduct the campaign. The proposed winter tour, therefore, is abandoned, and his Excellency, with Sir Thomas Baker and Colonel Collett, proceed to Burma by the steamer of the 4th November. We must hope that Sir Frederick Roberts will be as successful as hitherto, and carry with him the good luck which seems always to have attended his campaigns. Burma will be an additional object of interest to us all for the next two or three months, now the Chief himself is to be there. Sir Herbert Macpherson was a very distinguished officer, as the many letters to his name testify. He was a V.C., K.C.B., and K.C.S.I. He was also personally much liked, being genial in manners and something else besides a soldier. His death is a heavy price to pay, and that, too, before Burma is conquered.

Complaints came from officers there that when dacoits are caught they are not punished sufficiently, Sir Charles Bernard's policy being of the very tender-hearted kind. People like the Burmese cannot understand this; they have been so accustomed to having hands cut off on the slightest excuse, that such treatment has become synonymous of power with them. A little severity at first might have proved a real kindness in in the long run. But we have always got the Exeter-Hall set to reckon with at Home, and with correspondents of the type the *Times'* correspondent in Burma, exaggeration would probably be added to stimulate the hypersensitive feelings of those whose experience of warfare is limited to matrimonial squabbles and committee meeting wrangles.

The Duke of Connaught is likely to be sent to Madras as Commander-in-Chief; the matter is said to be settled but not announced as yet. Of course the Queen would not let him go to Burma; but as Madras does not for the next two or three months include Burma, there is no reason why his Royal Highness should not be promoted to the Madras Command. He is liked wherever he goes, and though it need not take much to make a Prince a favourite, he really appears to possess those qualities which make men likeable, whether they be princes or commoners. Neither the Prince of Wales nor the Duke of Edinburgh won such favourable criticism as has the Duke of Connaught wherever he has been. Having been detained here through the illness of the Duchess, the afternoons on several occasions have been spent by the Viceregal party at Annandale tent-pegging. Yesterday his Excellency the Viceroy and his Royal guest, with several of the staff, were amusing themselves at this sport, and, as it happened, they had an audience, for a "Ladies'" cricket match was going on, ladies against gentlemen, of course, of which game I will say more anon. The tent-pegging was rather amusing, and though it almost amounts to treason to say so, his Royal Highness did not cut a good figure on a horse. Perhaps the horses were to blame; he tried two, but he did not *sit light*, and if truth must be told his horse gave him almost as much as he could do without the extra work of taking a tent peg! One could scarcely expect him to be an adept at that, as he has had very little practice, but good horsemanship is a requisite for tent-pegging, and a good horse into the bargain. The Viceroy quite excelled himself in the art, though he only began last year. He took three or four pegs consecutively, and tent-pegging is a matter in which "a fair field and no favour" is necessarily an absolute rule. Mr. Mackenzie Wallace also carried off several pegs, and, I believe, he had only tried his hand once before. Colonel Beecher and Major Hannay, who are here with his Royal Highness, showed themselves old hands at this sport, and seldom missed. His Royal Highness took one peg, and we were all glad to see perseverance rewarded. The Hon. Terence Blackwood rode well, but his pony always swerved at the peg, so only one was taken. Lieutenant-Colonel Strong showed a facility which proved that he was not a new hand, and either took or touched the peg nearly every time. There were many others trying with varying success, and our interest was diverted from the chief event of the afternoon, the Ladies' cricket match. I am afraid cricket is not yet an acquired art among ladies, and there are those among both sexes who consider it is, and should be acquired only by the masculine order. But there is no particular reason why girls who play lawn-tennis should not also play cricket, the one involves very little more running about them than the other; but one cannot imagine that any ladies, however well trained, could play on equal terms with their brothers. To old-fashioned ideas there is something against cricket as a game for girls, but even tennis was at first thought objectionable, and healthy physical exercise is as necessary for girls as boys, though likely to be more injurious to the former if carried to excess. The match yesterday was, of course, only got up for fun, and the gentlemen had to bowl and field left-handed. This gave the fair batters a great advantage, but even at that the score would indeed have been small if one young lady had not played well, having recently shared her brother's games at home. This lady, the daughter of the officiating Archdeacon, made 34 out of a total of 50. Great was the satisfaction of the ladies at the skill of their champion player! The applause almost frightened the horses, who were carrying the tent-peggers, and certainly made the latter halt to see why there was so much rejoicing. I fear the glory of the ladies' game ended with this feat of batting, and their bowling and fielding left much to be wished for. Some of them had evidently never handled a bat before, so did not know the A. B. C. of bowling. The gentlemen, with only pieces of ordinary wood for bats, made short work of the ladies' bowling, and got a score of 80 in no time, which ended the game. But another Simla season may see a ladies' eleven, who by practise during the early months, would play a fairly good game this time next year, against the men, if the latter are well handicapped! And it is good for society in general, and young people in particular, that the latter should share in healthy outdoor sports as much as possible. It is a far better way of bringing them together than by evening parties and dances; and, perhaps, nothing draws out the true character and disposition of either sex more than rivalry in games of skill. The way in which different people bear the honour of conquest or the pain of defeat, is often a very interesting study of human nature to the observant looker-on.

The illness of the Duchess of Connaught was for a day or two a cause of alarm, as erisypelas appeared, but fortunately the alarm was soon over, though not before her Majesty had become acquainted with the fact, and many telegrams consequently passed between his Royal Highness and the Queen. Her Royal Highness is now convalescent, and, though under ordinary circumstances it might have been desirable that she should remain quiet a few days longer, the anxiety of their Royal Highnesses to get away has induced the doctors to consent to an early move, to-morrow being fixed for their departure. As the Viceregal party go on Thursday, it must have been somewhat inconvenient having Royal visitors up to so late a date.

There have been small dinners nearly every day this week at the "Lodge," and the quiet time which I fancy their Excellencies promised themselves has been denied them. Added to this there has been a good deal of fever among members of the Staffs of his Royal Highness and the Viceroy. There were seven or eight people in bed, including the English servants, early last week, and the Viceroy's doctor had so much to do that he, I hear, got ill himself. Major and Mrs. Hamilton were both down with fever, and the latter is still causing some anxiety. "Troubles never come singly," as the saying says, and I have just heard that her Excellency Lady Dufferin leaves tomorrow for Lucknow, to see Lord Clandeboye, who has fever, and it is feared typhoid, but not in a severe form fortunately.

The weather is now lovely, there being no wind and a warm sun; it is most enjoyable out of doors though cold in the house. We have had two shocks of earthquake lately, the first on Wednesday morning, the last on Friday evening at about 9 o'clock. The noise of rattling doors and china on this occasion was quite alarming for a few seconds, and certainly nothing gives such a feeling of alarm to most people as the vibrations of an earthquake. One remembers all the terrible stories (and some very recent too) one has read, and fears lest some such experience should now be one's own. A house on fire, a storm at sea (to a landsman at any rate) and an earthquake, are perhaps the three most terror-inspiring calamities, because one feels so helpless in their presence.

Simla is now nearly deserted; the shops are closed, and one may go to the whole length of the Mall at any time without meeting half-a-dozen familiar faces. The winter residents are already planning their cold-weather programme, and rinking at the theatre is to be a part of it. Badminton also and dancing occasionally is to fill up the weary time till spring and visitors again appear. The theatre is very well adapted to all these amusements, being in a sheltered position, and having a good vantage ground in the way of stage and boxes for lookers-on. There are not to be many people here this winter, fewer than usual it is believed, but they always become very sociable and generally declare on the return of the "Birds of Passage," that "they are rather sorry the winter season is over!" This we do not believe.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYINGYAN, Oct. 18.

No expeditions of any great importance have taken place in the Myingyan Brigade during the last fortnight, at the same time there has been no lack of energy. A circular has lately been issued by the Commissioner of Burma, advocating the improvement of our communications by cutting down the jungle for a breadth of 120 yards along the roads, and making small bridges where necessary. Where the jungle is very dense, alternate 'cuttings of 20 feet, and jungle of 20 feet are suggested, as lightening the labour and lessening the expense. Work has already commenced in this district, and is being rapidly pushed on by the energy of the Executive Engineer, Captain Fullerton, R.E. In country covered with heavy jungle, the advantage gained by clearing the roadway will be very great. On the road from Ningyan to Yemethen the work was commenced as far back as last August at the suggestion of General Anderson.

Reinforcements have been steadily steaming up the river. Of the Myingyan Brigade, a wing of the 1st Bombay Lancers arrived on the 14th [illegible] October, the horses, considering the long journey [illegible] they have had and very short time allowed [illegible] them in Rangoon (some few hours only), [illegible] recover from their sea voyage, look wonderfully fit, and the cases of sickness amongst them [illegible] are very few; they must have had an exceedingly trying journey, as the heat has been very great for the last ten days. They are [illegible] perfectly fit and ready for the march. The Munster Fusiliers arrived on the 17th, 860 strong, not, one is glad to see, a "boy battalion"; the men appear all well seasoned, and should stand the climate well. During the past week 400 men of the 3rd Goorkhas marched in, in two detachments, from Paghan; they report the country between Paghan and Myingyan perfectly quiet, only one shot being fired during the march. The Goorkhas do not seem to stand this climate well, the heat affects them greatly and they appear more liable to cholera than any of the troops. On the march, however, they seemed to have quite shaken off the cholera, with which they were attacked at Paghan; they were embarked on board the Ashley Eden on the 15th October for Mandalay.

On the same day 200 men of the 1st Madras Pioneers were sent down to Myingyan, *en route* to Aloun on the Chindwin River; they are to relieve the detachments of the 23rd W. L. I. and the 25th Bombay L. I. now stationed at various places up the river. A wing of the 2nd Queen's is also expected here shortly, they will march *via* Mahlaini and Meitila to join the 3rd Brigade. In consequence of these numerous detachments passing through, the work is incessant, and all departments are at work day and night.

The weather has been most oppressive; one heavy shower during the past week cooled the air for the time, but only for a very short time; the worst of it is that the nights, even, are not cool. The hour before sunrise is passable, but all other hours of the night are vile. As far as health goes, the weather does not yet appear to affect the troops; there is only a slight increase of fever.

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras passed by yesterday; he is on his way to Thayetmyo, to enquire into the cause of the great increase of sickness at that place. Colonel Hills, C.B., R.E. is to pay us a visit to-morrow from Mandalay.

Last night the 1st South Yorkshire passed on their way up to Kyaukmyaun. The report amongst Burmans is that they are going to make one final effort to drive us out of the country in the next two months, and if then unsuccessful, to give up the attempt and settle down peacefully. In many parts the people are already settling down, cultivating their fields and carrying on their [illegible] occupation. It is a good sign that long strings of carts are now met, unescorted, passing through the country.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVOLUTION IN MOZAMBIQUE.

LISBON, Oct. 28.

News has been received here that King Gongunahna of the Zambesi Valley and thirty-thousand natives have revolted against the Portuguese Sovereignty.

Reinforcements are leaving here for Port Mozambique.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

TIRNOVA, Oct. 28.

The state of siege has been proclaimed at Sofia and Varna.

General Kaulbars has demanded its removal immediately.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Right Hon. R. Bourke, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, in taking leave of the King's Lynn electors, declared that he would be proud if he attained the reputation of calling himself "A friend of the people of India."

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, Oct. 29.

On October 27th, Major Campbell, with a party of Sappers and the 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, in advancing from Angue to Zebingalay, 20 miles south-east of Mandalay in the Shan Hills, found the upper pass stockaded, and the enemy in position. The position was carried with the loss on our side of one Madras Sapper killed, Lieutenant Glanville, 3 Sappers and one 23rd sepoy wounded. The enemy's loss is not reported. Zebingalay was found burnt.

Colonel Steadman commands the new post at Zebingyi.

The 43rd Ghoorkhas leave for Dhannyat Ruby Mines to-day.

Mr. Campbell goes from Ava to Kyouksay, to fill Mr. Pilcher's place, and Mr. Gates comes up from Lower Burma to Ava.

Permanent courts are to built in the old Residency compound, M. Andrieno's house, the Italian Consulate, becomes the Treasury and Bank of Bengal.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

The dacoits have set fire to Minhla, also to several large boats, which were sent drifting down the river. The Gladstone left to-day after the Mingyan dacoits.

A few cases of cholera is reported at Mandalay.

The Limbin prince, formerly a Myoke in Lower Burma, set himself up as a claimant to the Burmese Throne,

Colonel Steadman, while proceeding with a small force to occupy Zebingalay in the Shan hills, commanding important passes, 28 miles distant, encountered the enemy stockaded at Angue. The enemy opened fire, but were finally dislodged, our loss being one killed and five wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

General White and Staff leave Mandalay on Wednesday to bring General Roberts to Rangoon.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BAHAWALPUR, Oct. 29.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon. Miss Thynne and the members of the Staff, arrived here this evening at 6-30, and were met at the station by His Highness the Nawab and suite, General Purvis and the other civil and military officers. The station and road to the Palace, where His Excellency will reside, had been tastefully decorated, and after dark were illuminated.

As the party alighted from the train, a guard of honour presented arms, and after the usual greetings, His Excellency entered the Nawab's splendid State carriage, which was driven by the Nawab himself, and followed by an escort of the Nawab's troops.

To-morrow the Viceroy and the Nawab exchange visits, and in the evening there will be a State dinner.

On their way here, the Viceregal party stopped for two hours at Mooltan, and drove round the Cantonments.

LORD CLANDEBOYE.

The latest news of Lord Clandeboye is that he is much better.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29

Lord Ulick Brown is permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Major Hannay, Argyll Highlanders, is appointed A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Furlough.—Major General Newmarch, one year; Captain Briscoe is granted leave out of India; Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, six months; Lieutenant-Colonel Clutterbuck one year; and Surgeon Hamilton, six months' extension.

Retirements.—Colonel Francis Gellie, and Deputy Surgeon Generals Plank and Bellew.

A good service pension has been conferred on Colonel Henry George De La Fosse.

The services of Major-General Hancock, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India on special duty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 29.

French sail steamer Ava from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

G. F. Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	74½
3 per cent. Consols	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	45¼
Arrival—Nedjed.	

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,800,000; decrease £100,000; public deposits, £8,008,000; unchanged; other deposits, £23,200,000; decrease £500,000; other securities, £19,600,000; decrease £200,000; Notes and Gold, £10,900,000; increase £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

(OCTOBER 28.)

HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

BERNE, Oct. 25.—Line Bangkok to Saigon interrupted.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.—Mauritius Mail closes at Aden at noon, on Sunday, the 31st.

BERNE, Oct. 27.—Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Oct. 28.

...	80·5

FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

...	79·5
...	85·9
...	88·5
...	87·4

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday containing the following notification:—"With reference to Government Notification No. 3441A., dated 27th September 1886, it is hereby notified that the Honourable James Ballot Richey, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who was appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to be a Temporary Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay during the absence of the Honourable James Brathwaite Peile, C.S.I., having arrived from England, assumed charge of the said office of Temporary Member of Council from Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., on the morning of the 27th instant."

THE Parsees of Ahmedabad have contributed the sum of Rs. 506 to the Parsee Lying-in Asylum Fund, through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

THE Viceroy is expected to reach Calcutta, on his return from his tour, by the I. G. S. Clive on the 13th December.

THE weather in Nepal up to the 19th instant was fair and seasonable, and the rains were apparently over. The prospects of the crops were excellent.

THE accounts of the external Land Trade of British India for the three months ending June 30th, 1886, show an average increase on the corresponding periods of the two preceding years of forty-four lakhs. Compared with last year there is a slight falling-off in imports, but the increase in the exports was about thirty-five lakhs. Had it not been for the Sind-Peshin Railway, however, there would have been a decrease of about nineteen lakhs in the exports, almost wholly due to the disturbance of trade with Upper Burma, the Shan States and Karennee. The export trade over the Sind-Peshin Railway, on the other hand, increased by about thirty-eight lakhs. The development of the trans-frontier trade by this railway is very remarkable. The total for the three months in 1884 was twenty-one lakhs, in 1885 sixty-seven lakhs, and in 1886 one hundred and five lakhs. Of course a large allowance must be made for railway plant carried up for the Hurnai and Bolan railways; but still trade is rapidly increasing. A noteworthy feature also is the steady growth in the importation of food-grains and seeds from Nepal. During the three months, India imported thence over two lakhs' worth of grain and pulse, over ten lakhs' worth of rice, husked or unhusked, and over seven lakhs' worth of seeds. This is an increase of some seven lakhs in the two years. The fall in the imports is mostly due to a decrease in the importations of raw silk from Kabul and Kashmir, manufactured silk from Upper Burma, tobacco and wood from Nepal, and wool from the North-West Frontier. It is an interesting and important feature in the export trade that the exports of twist, yarn, and piece-goods of Indian manufacture have increased by about seven lakhs. On the other hand, it is not satisfactory that the export of Indian tea should have remained stationary, while that of foreign tea has increased by more than two lakhs.

THE total area under cultivation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the half-year ended the 30th of June last was 17,435,548 acres. In June, 1885, there were 16,843,737 acres, so that there has been an increase of 591,811 acres. The crops which show the largest increase are gram, peas, tobacco, opium, and market garden crops. The decrease in the area under wheat was 74,689 acres, being principally in the Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, and Rohilkand divisions. The deficiency would have been much greater but for an increase of 79,249 acres in Oudh. This falling-off in wheat is a matter of some interest, which one would like to see satisfactorily explained.

WHATEVER be the cause, the local authorities in the Punjab are suffering the crime of the Province to get ahead of them. The population of the Punjab has increased since 1861 by about 26 per cent.; but murder has increased by 71 per cent., robbery by 134 per cent., burglary by 257 per cent., and dacoity by 35 per cent. When the murder roll reaches the enormous total of 463, and over 16,000 burglaries are committed, as happened last year, it is clear something must be wrong somewhere. An up-country paper says: "Either there must have been exceptional circumstances instigating to criminal attempts, or we must look for the cause of the abnormal increase to defects in the police system. Now, except in the case of the Lahore district, where it is stated that some of the murders or attempts at murder indicated the existence of organised gangs associated for murder and robbery, there is nothing to explain the exceptional record. The police had for the most part to deal with ordinary criminals and to guard against the ordinary motives to crime. They have not succeeded in doing so, and consequently we must conclude that they are deficient in numbers, in efficiency, in organisation, or in all three."

THE Zenana Mission at Jhelum (says a correspondent of the Lahore paper) has been lately roused to an abnormal state of excitement over the conduct of one of its members, a young Eurasian lady, aged 18, who poses as the heroine of a romance. The story goes that a native Mukhtar was smitten by the charms of a Zenana teacher living under the protection of an inexorable guardian. All communication between the parties was strictly forbidden, and the young lady was closely watched and confined to the house. But letters passed by the aid of a *khidmatgar* and the *ayah*, who helped her mistress finally to fly. The police were informed, a search was made, and they were both arrested in a small village a few miles out of Jhelum. A charge was framed under section 363 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping), and the preliminary trial came off on the 12th instant before Pundit Thakor Dass, a 1st class Magistrate. The parties were at one time residents of Lahore. The case has been postponed for further hearing.

COLONEL STANTON, R.E., Director-General of Indian Railways, leaves Simla for a month's tour on November 1st. Arriving at Rindli on the 4th, he will be joined by Brigadier-General J. Browne, Superintending Engineer of the Hurnai line, and will inspect the whole of the Bolan and Hurnai Railways. He will then travel to Karachi, arriving there on the 11th, and will, in consultation with Major Conway-Gordon, examine the arrangements for extending the railway from Karachi City to Keamari. On the 15th and 16th Colonel Stanton will inspect the new Sind-Sagar strategical railway in company with Mr. Ramsay, Engineer-in-Chief, and on the 17th will visit the bridge-works at Ferozepore. Thence the Inspector-General will proceed to Agra, and travel over the Agra-Gwalior line on the 22nd and 23rd, finally reaching Calcutta on the 27th, after a visit to the Ganges Bridge at Benares.

A STATEMENT has been prepared by the direction of the Madras Government showing the strength and pay of the Public Works establishments at present maintained by local Boards, and the actual cost of these establishments compared with the amount which would have been paid from local to provincial funds at the fixed rate of 23 per cent. on outlay had the agency of the Public Works Department been employed. The result shows that the substitution of local establishments for the agency of the Public Works Department has resulted in an annual saving to local funds of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees; and that if in future the work is to be done by the Public Works Department, the percentage on outlay paid to provincial funds must not be more than 16 instead of 23 per cent. The local Government has, therefore, decided that the works shall in future be carried out as far as possible by the local Boards.

AN application which was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta the other day, indicates that the social reform movement is in some quarters taking a turn not contemplated by Mr. Malabari. A Mahomedan woman appeared before Mr. Gordon Leith and applied for permission to remarry during the lifetime of her husband. The woman stated that for some time past she had been separated from her husband, who had given her no support, and, as now there was a young man, also a Mahomedan, who was willing to make her his wife, she would be glad if the Court would grant her permission to marry him. The Magistrate said he was sorry he could not help her in a matter of this sort, and the woman is reported to have left the Court looking very disappointed.

THE European Uncovenanted Officers of the Punjaub have taken the lead in defence of the claims of their service. At a meeting held at Lahore on the 19th instant, it was arranged to address his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the Public Service Commission, and to inquire whether the Government of India will make provision for the adequate representation of the European Uncovenanted Service in India, by the appointment of some European Uncovenanted Officers as members of that Commission, in accordance with the assurance given in the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst, that every interest concerned would be fairly represented on the Commission—an assurance which the Government of India have not as yet acted upon.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt again at Lahore on the night of the 22nd at 8-44 p.m. Its direction was from the north-west.

AN interesting light on the subject of kissing by Orientals is thrown in an article by a native contributor in the last number of the *Orientalist*. He tells us that the Sinhalese, in common with other Eastern nations, do not *kiss*, but *smell*. We sometimes hear them characterising the act of kissing, as done by Europeans (and Burghers) as a piece of nonsense, or a meaningless proceeding; but smelling the face, they say, is something by which affection may be indicated! The nose is gently pressed against the face, and the breath is drawn several times with a vehemence proportioned to the affection or love borne to the object! King Dilipa *smelt* (not *kissed*) the mouth of his queen Sudaksina in secret.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY and all the officers of the Afghan Boundary Mission paid their visit to the Amir on the 20th instant, and were received in great state in a pavilion in the Bagh-i-Baber, A correspondent telegraphs:—"All military officers Generals, Brigadiers, and Colonels, headed by the Naib Salar, met Sir West in the garden, and, after being severally introduced, conducted us to the pavilion where Sir West was received by some half-a-dozen Sirdars, the Khan Mulla Khan, and the Governor of the city, who were the only ones given seats at the meeting. As soon as we were seated, the Amir arrived, escorted by his Bodyguard, from his residence close by. The interview lasted an hour or more. Yesterday (the 21st) we were all entertained at breakfast at the Amir's new palace, between the city and Sherpur, and spent three or four hours there altogether, first in our interview with His Highness, then with breakfast, and, subsequently, in going over the new palace. The palace is a magnificent building of great size, though not quite complete. The Durbar Hall itself is 60 yards long. To-day (the 22nd) all the officers of the Afghan Army entertain us at breakfast at the Naib Salar's house; and to-morrow there is to be a review in our honour of the Amir's troops in garrison. We shall then start for Butkhak, and expect to arrive at Peshawur on the 1st of November."

MARKED progress has been made in gas-lighting since the electric light has entered the field as a rival. It was recently reported that the Colombo Club was lighted by electricity, but the manager of the Colombo Gas and Water Company, Limited, says—"The light referred to was not an electric light, but was given by a new *gas lamp* recently introduced into Ceylon. I may, however, mention that this new syatem of gas-lighting has frequently been mistaken for electric lighting, as the light given is in every respect equal to the electric light, and yet can be produced with these new lamps at less cost than with kerosine."

A BANGALORE correspondent says that "Courts-martial are becoming painfully frequent here. On Tuesday last General Rowlands confirmed the proceedings of four district courts-martial, in each of which a European soldier was concerned. In two cases the Court sentenced the prisoners to be discharged with ignominy. In one of these cases the prisoner was once before discharged with ignominy. In three cases the crime was insubordination to superiors."

IT seems that after all the speculations about Sir John Gorst's visit to India, it is highly improbable that he will come at all. A home paper says:—"There can be no doubt the Under-Secretary of State has plenty to occupy him at home, not the least important part of his business having relation to railways. Still we understand it is not quite off the cards, that he may take a short run to India, but simply for change and amusement."

THE French are getting up an Exhibition of French and Indo-Chinese wares at Hanoi, in Tonkin. The preparations are well advanced, and the Exhibition will be opened about the 15th of January next. Though not actually a Government undertaking, it is announced that the Colonial Government intend supporting it with subsidies. The exhibits are to comprise articles of raw and manufactured produce from France and countries under French protection. No charge is to be made for space, and goods will be transported to and from Tonkin at the expense of the Government. It is evident that France intends to spare no effort to secure to herself the commercial fruits of her latest conquest.

SEVERAL proposals for the celebration of the jubilee year of her reign were submitted to the Queen before it was finally decided that the gift which her people were to place before her should take the form of an Imperial Institute. One proposition was that the sum of half a million sterling should be raised to purchase for the crown the famous Kimberley diamond, said to be the largest and finest in the world. This gem was discovered in South Africa some years ago, and passed through several hands at a comparatively low figure. Latterly it has come into the possession of a Syndicate, who estimate its value at the sum abovenamed. Her Majesty, however, at once rejected this proposal on the ground that any gift presented to her by her people should be one the enjoyment of which was not confined to one individual, but could be shared in by the whole Empire. A second suggestion was that a subscription should be raised to defray the cost of restoring and completing Westminster Abbey, inasmuch as this was a project which the Queen was known to have very much at heart. Her Majesty was greatly pleased with this idea, and gave it long and careful consideration. Ultimately it was dismissed, because her Majesty felt that the restoration of a place of worship belonging to the Church of England was one in which her dissenting subjects might be unwilling, from conscientious scruples, to aid, and she emphatically expressed her desire that any gift to her which proceeded from her people should be one in which all classes, grades and sections of the community had an equal share. The Prince of Wales then submitted his proposal for the creation of an Imperial Institute out of the materials of the present Exhibition by the funds of the people, and this at once met with the Queen's approbation.

MILITARY NEWS.

ACCORDING to official returns, the number of soldiers belonging to the whole German army who suffered from sunstroke during the late manœuvre season was 196, and of these only nine died. Moreover, during the months of May, June, and July there were only 76 cases of sunstroke in the whole army, five of them resulting in death.

DEPARTURE OF THE 14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS FOR ENGLAND.

THE 14th Hussars, who left their station, Trimulgiri, on Saturday, amidst the hearty good wishes of a large number of friends who were present on the railway platform to bid them farewell, will sail to-day by the troopship Serapis for England. The troops went from Trimulgiri to Poona, whence a portion of them were brought yesterday morning by a special train, and embarked on board the troopship from the Sassoon Dock. The detachment consisted of 92 men and three officers, namely, Captain Hemery, Lieutenant Kirk, and Lieutenant Murray. The remainder of the troops will arrive this morning by special trains. The total strength of the regiment is 15 officers and 407 men. Among those proceeding home by the Serapis are two ladies and three children, representing officers' families; whilst the families of soldiers comprise 24 women and 55 children.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d. small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co. 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

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AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.—VI.

CONVERSAZIONE AT CHEVALIER TYRRELL LEITH'S—THE PARSEES—MECHANICAL PRAYING—PARSEES THE JEWS OF BOMBAY—LUXURIOUS HABITS OF THE PARSEES—THE PARSEE WOMAN—THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE PARSEES.

CHEVALIER TYRRELL LEITH, president of the Bombay Anthropological Society, is one of the most cultured, amiable and hardworking representatives of English society in India. He loves Italy, perhaps as much as India, and was full of kindness to Professor Mantegazza when he passed through Bombay. In order to do an agreeable thing to me and to the cultivated Indians of his acquaintance, he asked us to a *conversazione* at his house. The gathering was to me most curious and instructive. There were present among the English the genial and cultured Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., then a Judge in the High Court, and now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the absence of Mr. Richey. Having dined with Chevalier Tyrrell Leith, I was in the drawing room, when the Indian guests arrived, and observed with great curiosity their various ways of bearing themselves in an English house—some with an easy dignity, some with a proud bearing, whilst others looked shy and timid. Most of them knew English, and I had a most agreeable chat with a venerable Parsee, a cultured gentleman, educated in the European fashion, and quite free from all Eastern prejudices. What a contrast he was to a Goa Brahmin who was present! I could not believe the evidence of my eyes, when I looked at him, that he was a Brahmin—not a vestige in his features of the Aryan type, not a ray of intelligence in his look. The only language he spoke was the Konkani, and yet this man, though he looks so commonplace, knows by heart the whole *Rig Veda*, has studied at Benares, and visited nearly the whole of India, exercising his profession, *viz.*, reciting the *Vedas*. I watched with great curiosity the behaviour of the various Indians before the *buffeto*. Some of them kept as far as possible from it; whilst others would come near it when they thought that no one was looking at them; some approached it without any sort of compunction and ate and drank like Europeans, and even did so with a kind of swagger, as if to show that European civilization, in the form of whisky, brandy, champagne and pastry, had no secrets from them.

On leaving Watson's Hotel, and taking a stroll along the Esplanade, one is struck by the great number of Parsee devotees, who, in various attitudes, each by himself, and attired in white, mumble their prayers in public, and read their small Zend Avesta, of which they do not understand a word. They go on praying mechanically for hours together. Those who cannot leave their houses may be seen praying at the windows with their faces towards the sun. Those of a more retiring disposition repeat their orizons before the domestic fire. Others meet near the fire-temples, sitting in rows, cross-legged, on the benches, and, stroking with unconscious fondness their bare feet; others again squat on the ground, with knees wide apart and with clasped hands; others turn their faces towards the sun, nervously running their fingers along the skirts of their garments; others seem to address themselves to a tree. They do not understand the text of the ancient prayers they recite. They know, however, that their prayers have the virtue of driving away the devil, the genius of darkness, the genius of evil, and of propitiating the genius of good, the genius of light, God, the Creator and Preserver of all good things. The orthodox Parsee asks God for all these good things for himself, for his family, for the day, for a year, and for life. Of no religion, perhaps, does prayer form a more prominent feature than that of the Parsees; it is a vague mumbling of unintelligible words, a mechanical reading of a book, understood only by a few learned men who are held in great veneration by the people. Parsee seems to be enraptured while in prayer; The but if any one with whom he has any business happens to pass by, he generally stops for a moment to remind him of it; or if the passer-by be a debtor, he pauses to remind him that payment would be acceptable; or if a friend, to give him a nod of recognition, or give him a piece of his mind should he happen to have a bone to pick with him. All this does not affect the sanctity of his religion or the efficacy of his prayer; for prayer is powerful in itself, and it is by faith that salvation is secured. But why the Parsees should not recite their prayers in the modern Gujarati vernacular, instead of in unintelligible Zend, I am at a loss to understand. If, on the one hand, an abridgement of the Zend Avesta would clear away some of the mystery in which it is involved, prayer would, on the other, become more earnest and fervent, and a stumbling block would be removed from the path of young unbelievers, who are always turning to ridicule these practices. In ancient times, when customs were simple and faith childlike, one could almost understand these violent petitions to God, who was regarded as a debtor whose duty it was to pay immediately, to an ardent and sincere believer, the price of a hymn or prayer. In other times and under other conditions, when faith took the place of knowledge, those repeated bowings, those hands stretched out sometimes as if supplicating, and sometimes as if threatening—that imperious demand for sudden favors—would have appeared quite natural, but now they would require, at least, the solemnity and the silence of a temple or of a domestic sanctuary, to prevent their degenerating into an exhibition which might appear somewhat grotesque and a little absurd to the unbeliever.

The Parsees have been called the Jews of India on account of their great physical and moral similarities. It has been said by some that they are the descendants of one of the ten lost tribes; but no evidence has been forthcoming on that point. It is certain that they came from Persia, but in Persia, more perhaps than anywhere else, in Afghanistan, in Beloochistan, in the Punjab, and in Kashmere there are many men with Jewish features, who speak an Aryan tongue, and wear Aryan costumes. I have found men of a decidedly Greek type in Kathiawar and Gujarat, and men of a decidedly Roman type in Bengal; it would not, therefore, be very unreasonable to suppose that Greek and Roman colonists originally settled there, preserving the characteristics of Hellenic and Latin civilisation through many ages. It seems to me therefore probable that the Jews themselves must have originally separated from those Asiatic tribes living between the frontiers of India and Persia, which still have the Jewish physiognomy, although of different religion, traditions and customs. Moreover, the affinity that has been found to exist between the ancient Jewish religion and that of the Magi goes far to prove an original community of ideas, and, perhaps, the identity of the stock of the early Persians with that of the early Jews. Thus it seems to me that several ethnological problems, which till now have baffled research, may leave us a hope of a possible solution. I can only point the way here, but it seems to me that I have caught a glimpse of the truth. I can only express the hope that some *savant* well versed in historical and archæological lore will visit India, Persia, and the neighbouring regions to study the important question which will lead us to the discovery of the real sources of Semitic and Aryan civilization.

Although the Parsees throughout India do not number 100,000, nearly all of whom are in the presidency, or rather, in the city of Bombay—which would, therefore, deserve to be called Parsipolis, or Parsepolis—their clannishness, their activity, their culture, their wealth, and their generosity, give them a foremost place in the ranks of the 252 million inhabitants of India.

Religion with the Parsees is avery serious matter; and people in Europe will read with wonder that out of 48,000 Parsee inhabitants of the city of Bombay, at least 855 are priests. But to show the state of education among this community, I may add that in Bombay alone there are 141 Parsee school-masters and 34 Parsee school-mistresses. It is evident from this that the pursuit of material interests, promoted with so much intelligence by the Parsees, does not render them indifferent to intellectual matters, which they wisely look upon as the foundation of worldly prosperity.

Those who see the magnificent buildings rising every where in the city of Bombay, will find it interesting to know that in a city of upwards of 723,000 inhabitants, where the Parsees are only a fifth of the population, 33 out of 84 civil engineers are Parsees. The Parsees have also reason to be proud of the fact that out of 10,000 beggars or thereabouts that infest the streets, hardly six are stated to be Parsees in the statistics; and that the mortality amongst Parsee children is lower than among other Indian children, though one cannot say that the Parsees are the most robust among the Indians, or that the Parsee women are the healthiest. Among native soldiers, there is only one who is a Parsee; not, as some people aver, owing to the Parsee's reluctance to handle fire-arms from religious scruples, and not even, perhaps, owing to the meagre pay of the native soldiers; but owing to a certain physical weakness that extinguishes all warlike spirit. It is sufficient to see how Parsee men and women walk, how fond they are of lying down, and how, as soon as they are in somewhat easy circumstances, they are driven about in carriages, to understand that if the intelligence of the Parsees is of a high order, and their hearts generous, their physique is somewhat effeminate. Parsee men and women exhibit a tendency to obesity, and there is consequently a want of elasticity and grace in their movements. The women, who are generally beautiful, with large black eyes and sweet smiling faces, look anemic. They are exceedingly fond of luxury, of silk dresses of vivid colours, of costly ornaments. They are intelligent and educated; but do not know how to walk. When the Parsee woman walks, she moves with slow and laboured steps, describing wide circuits with her feet. She has beautiful black hair, but it is hardly seen, for as a Parsee who has any respect for himself or his neighbours should not uncover his head, in like manner the head of a Parsee woman must be always covered by a white cloth, which is called the *mathabana*, similar to that worn by the nuns, surmounted by the elegant *sarri* six yards long, which does duty as a mantle and a tunic. But in social gatherings, the charms of Parsee ladies are seen to much advantage.

On the same day that I was received a member by the Royal Asiatic Society, I had the good luck to be present at one of these gatherings—a real *festa fantastica*, a perfect dream of the Arabian Nights, in spite of all the hybrid and grotesque things one could observe which, owing to the mixture of prosaic European elements with that Oriental fairy-like gorgeousness, were of course inevitable. The *fête* was in honour of the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, who after some years of zealous service was returning to England to enjoy for a time his *otium cum dignitate*. The most prominent among the Parsee inhabitants, in order to show their gratitude and respect, had prepared a *fête* in honour of Sir Frank, who was about to leave, and who was pleased to accept that homage. Although the *fête* was supposed to be Indian, the great majority of those present were the Parsees. The *fête* was held at Davur Hall in Warden Road. The entertainment took place in an immense hall, all ablaze with lights. There were upwards of a thousand guests, but very few Englishmen, very few Brahmins, very few Mussalmans. The hall was, on the other hand, crowded with Parsees. All the leaders of the Parsee community, including the high priest and the baronet, were there. The Parsee ladies were also present in gorgeous colours, and displaying their jewellery, some of which was really splendid. There is no Parsee woman, even of the lower classes, who has not two or three silk *sarees* and a certain quantity of ornaments; and, probably, some of the Parsee ladies present wore all their wealth on that occasion.

Though the Parsees are not numerous even in Bombay, where there are upwards of 502,000 Hindus and 158,000 Musalmans, they are so much *en evidence* that they look very numerous indeed. In the shops, in the hotels, in the banks, at concerts, in the public *fetes*, the Parsee *topee* is always prominent: and in their public and private *fêtes* they are very demonstrative, and less jealous than the other races of India in keeping the secret of their domestic life.

When I arrived in Bombay, it seemed to me as if all the Parsee men and women were in the street. They were celebrating their New Year's Day. Whole families were walking about the Esplanade and along Back Bay. The Parsee New Year's Day must have been in ancient times on the 21st of March. The Parsee year was and is still a solar year; but, in fact, the two sects of the Parsees, the Kadmis and the Shahanshais, celebrate the New Year's Day on the 19th August and 19th September, respectively. When I arrived in Bombay, it was the Shahanshai New Year. The New Year's Day is called *Pateti*, from the Zend Paitita, which really means falling, fall; and it is the day on which they pray God for forgiveness for all the sins committed during the year, and when all offences are forgiven. On this day, every devout Parsee must rise earlier than usual, perform ablutions, purify himself, put on new clothes, invoke for himself and family the favour of *Ahuramazda*, after having praised his power and invoked his mercy for the sins committed. Thereupon sandalwood is offered in the fire-temples; alms are given to the priest and the poor; visits of greeting are paid, and the remainder of the day or of the three days, as the feast is protracted till the end of the third day, is spent in merry-making.

On the 28th of September, I devoted the whole day to the Parsees. I paid a visit in the morning to the milliner's establishment, situated on the ground floor of Dr. da Cunha's house, and ordered there two complete Parsee costumes for a young lady and a young boy. For a Parsee costume to be complete the *kusti* or sacred thread is indispensable. This is worn around the waist, whereas the Brahmins wear it across the chest. The chief assistant of the establishment showed with what rite it is girded. He recited three formulæ, one while shaking the *kusti* towards the sun, the second while girding it around the waist, and the third while making three knots. I asked him from what book these formulæ were taken; he answered: "From the *Yest* of the *Avesta*." "You read the *Avesta*, then?" "We all read it," and he showed me a small prayer book all in letters printed in the Gujarati characters. I asked him to give it to me and promised to buy him a new one. He hesitated, being afraid of committing a sacrilege by disposing of a sacred book. "But I don't buy a book: I merely exchange it. See how worn out it is. Before long you won't be able to use it. Instead of casting it off, give it to me, and I shall take great care of it." He allowed himself to be persuaded, and now the little book has gone to complete my collection of the sacred things of the Parsees.

On my going back to the hotel I found a letter from Dastur Jamaspji Menocherji Jamaspasana, the high-priest of the Parsees in Bombay, to the effect that he was anxious to make my acquaintance. I intended to pay a visit before leaving Bombay to this learned man with whom I had been in correspondence for several years; but I did not know his address, and was not aware of the high position he holds among the Parsees. He is the first among the Parsee Dasturs and the most learned of them. He is the archbishop, or, if you like, the Pope of the orthodox Parsees. He is held in great respect among his co-religionists for the modesty of his life, his great learning, the gravity of his bearing, his sincere piety, and the real goodness of his heart. He lives in the Parsee quarter, in a very simple and modest dwelling with his sons and grandsons, like a patriarch. When I approached the staircase leading to his drawing room, I observed some confusion in the rooms situated on both sides of the entrance; because the ladies not expecting, at all, the visit of a stranger, were comfortably lying on their couches.

THE COMING MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the notification of the University of Bombay regarding the coming Matriculation Examination, it appears that Saturday, the 20th November, is fixed for Natural Science.

There are among the candidates several Jews, whose religion absolutely precludes them from working on that day; thus all chance of passing their Examination will be lost.

Could you, Sir, by giving this a place in your paper, help to remedy this unintentional injustice to a deserving portion of the Bombay community?—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29, VOX POPULI.

A "SUPPLEMENTARY GRACE" AT THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Learned bodies like our University must teach the people the advantages of consistency. Deviations from rules which have received the sanction of the Senate were up to recently not known at all in the administration of this body, whose reputation for wisdom up to now was unchallenged. But somehow or other, after a recent rather famous case, the University seems to be affected with a strange fatality. When this particular grace was granted, it was feared that like candidates would spring up as rapidly as the clouds of August: and in the month of September another candidate for a grace appealed to the fond maternal goodness of the Alma Mater. This grace is certainly followed by another grace inasmuch as the same candidates who were exempted from keeping terms are also fortunate enough to see that they do not encounter the difficulties that blast the prospects of not a few bright students. I mean they are to be allowed to pass without writing the Mathematics paper. Kindness in literary and intellectual ordeals is suicidical to the material advancement of the country; and our University must seriously think before they allow any *grace* to any body.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE HINDOOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a lecture by Captain Temple, reported in the *Indian Magazine* for this month, it is said of the Hindu married woman that "in all her life she never speaks to her husband's father, uncles, or elder brothers, though dwelling under the same roof, or, to speak more correctly, within the same enclosure." It would be interesting if some of your Hindu readers would tell us if this statement is literally true or any classes, and if it is approximately true of many.—Yours, &c.,

BUDWORTH.

DOINGS AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 28.

A DESPERATE and bloodless attack was made last night on the Fort of Sitabaldi here. The Middlesex Regiment from Kampti, assisted by the 20th Madras Infantry and a battery of Artillery, the whole under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Beegough, started from cantonments about midnight, and towards 4 a.m. reached the outskirts of Sitabaldi, the civil station of Nagpur. Here all was in readiness to receive the enemy, and the 27th M. I., under Col. Griffiths, Col. Swifte, and Capt. Young, with Colonel H. I. Lugard and his Volunteer companies as auxiliaries were prepared to defend the fort to the last extremity. The siege was one of no common kind. Active communications had passed for weeks before the threatened assault upon the city, and each man knew exactly what to expect and when to expect it. So many cartridges with the bullets left out, so many rounds of grape and canister with the balls omitted, were piled up for the defence; at 3 a.m. the approach, at 4 the attack, at 5 the surprise and capture, at 6 the capitulation and the *chota haziri*. All these details were well in trim when the time came. There was no hitch, and at the hour laid down in orders that fort, which had preserved an impregnable independence since 1818, was taken without a blow. But not without a shot. There was shooting going on incessantly and the Volunteers alone, always foremost in the fray, shot away hundreds of rounds with heroic *sangfroid*. At 6 a.m. the grape and canister gave out (for a good deal was consumed by anticipation the night before) and by the grey dawn the attackers had full possession of the fort. Every one agreed it was a famous victory.

But for this historic occurrence our doings would need no chronicler. Nagpur does always that which most stations like it in India do every day

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passenger left by yesterday's mail:—
For London.—Surgeon Mitchell.
For Venice.—Mr. Goltsch.
The following passages have been engaged:—
By the s. s. Ganges, Captain S. F. Cole, sailing on 5th November.
For Brindisi.—Lord Ulick Browne, Major and Mrs. Broadbent and two children, and Mr. E. Scherber.
For London.—Mr. J. R. Deane and child, Mrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and two children, Mr. A. Prier de Saone, and Mrs. Durand and child.
For Suez.—Mr. H. Mr. Ismail Khan.
By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailing on 12th November.
For Brindisi.—Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert, 4 children, and governess, Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Capel, Mr. Babu Jagendranathdas, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thyune, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston and Mr. Clark.
For London.—Mr. Goold and Brig.-Genl. J. R. Nimmo.
For Marseilles.—Major B. Babington, Mrs H. C. Williams and infant, Mr. C. R. Chance and Mrs. Masson.
By the s. s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniel, sailing on 19th November.
For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O. Conor.
For London.—Mrs. Willock and child, and Mr. W. H. Collett.
By the s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 25th November.
For Brindisi.—Miss Thompson.
For London.—Mr. Molyneux.
By the s. s. Verona, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 3rd December.
For Brindisi.—Mr H. M. Durand.
By the s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, sailing on 10th December.
For Port Said.—H. E. Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Captain Forde.
For Marseilles.—Hon. E. Forster Webester.
For Brindisi.—Mr. F. S. Stanton and Mr. G. Smyth.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. DOMENICO BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Domenico Balduino, Captain G. Dodero, which arrived yesterday:—

From Genoa.

Captain and Mrs. Batten	Mr. Poutz
Mr. L. Cohn	Mr. Benzoni
Hon. Mr. L. Bayley	Mrs. G. Grant
Mr. G. Steel	Sir E. Buck
Mr. V. H. Welsh	Major and Mrs. Home
Miss Steel	Mr Beresford
Mrs. Ball and child	Mr. Dady Sett
Captain H. Denys	Mr. P. N. Kerrawalla
Mr. J. P. Barker	Rev. R. Lowyck
Mr. Bardey	Rev. J. Dustin
Mrs. Pedraza and 2 children	Rev. E. Rostvarrt
Mrs. A. P. Hilson	Miss Chaplin
Mrs. Henderson	Rev. P. R. Brezwela
Miss Menzes	Rev. E. Marcan
Mr. Durand	General and Mrs. R. H. Keatinge
Mr. Forbes	
Mr. F. Fischer	Mr. and Mrs. Holderness and child
Mr. J. Meane	
Miss Buck	Col. P. Playfair
Miss Proby	Miss Playfair
Miss Eames	Miss Dodesworth
Mrs. Yate	Mr. Secondle and Family
Col. E. F. Thackeray	Mrs. Benytsson
Mr. Handley	Miss. Lundabl
Major Graves	Dr. Benystsson
Dr. H. W. Sutton	Rev. A. de la Croix
Mrs. Sutton	Rev. B. Meulman
Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale	Rev. A. Lasnoy
Mr. and Mrs. Martindale	Rev. Prigent
Cav. and Mrs. Tescari	Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Clerk	

From Aden.—20 deck passengers.

A NAVAL SURGEON IN NELSON'S TIME.

A correspondent, whose attention has been called to a description of the tombtsone of Dr. Leonard Gillespie in Pére Lachaise, sends for publication the following letter written by Dr. Gillespie during his service on board Nelson's ship. Dr. Leonard Gillespie was, as his name indicates, of Scotch extraction. In the sixth volume of "Nelson's Despatches and Letters" he is mentioned as being directed, in his capacity as Physician to the Fleet, to examine, with the captains and surgeons of the various ships, any officers desiring leave of absence on the score of ill-health. After the Peace, he lived for many years at Paris, and died among those whom he had long ceased to regard as foes on January 15, 1840, aged 84 years.

The letter runs as follows:—

On board his Majesty's ship the Victory, at sea, off the coast of Sardinia, Jan. 7, 1805.

Dear Sister,—I did myself the pleasure of writing to you in great haste on the 29th ult, being at that time on board his Majesty's ship the Swiftsure, off the coast of Catalonia, on my way to join this ship, which I effected on the 2nd inst., and I am at present fully established in my office as physician to this fleet, which is (thank God) in the best possible order as to health, discipline, spirits, and disposition towards our gallant and revered commander, Lord Nelson. As, a proof of the state of health enjoyed by the seamen I may instance the company of this ship, which, consisting of 840 men, contains only one man confined to his bed from sickness, and the other ships (twelve of the line), of from 84 to 74 guns, are in a similar situation as to health, although the most of them have been stationed off Toulon for upwards of 20 months, during which time very few of the men or officers (in which number is Lord Nelson) have had a foot shore.

You will perceive from this account, my dear sister, that the duties of my office are not likely at present to prove very laborious, and my duty as Inspector of the Naval Hospitals will occasion me to visit, as may be found necessary, Malta, Cicily, Gibraltar, and perhaps Naples, so that from all appearances and my experience hitherto I have no reason to be displeased with the comforts, duties, or emoluments of the office I at present fill, my salary being £465 per annum, and being situated so as to live in a princely style, free from any expense. This exemption from expense arises from my having the honour of forming one of the suite and family of Lord Nelson, whose noble frankness of manners, freedom from vain formality and pomp (so necessary to the decoration of empty little great men), can only be equalled by the unexampled glory of his naval career, and the watchful and persevering diligence with which he commands this fleet.

On my coming on board I found that the recommendation, which my former services in the Navy had procured for me from several friends, had conciliated towards me the good opinion of his lordship and his officers, and I immediately became one of the family. It may amuse you, my dear sister, to read the brief journal of a day such as we here pass it at sea in this fine climate and in these smooth seas, on board one of the largest ships in the Navy, as she mounts 110 guns, one of which, carrying a 24lb. shot, occupies a very distinguished station in my apartment.

Jan. 12.—Off the Straits of Bonifacio, a narrow arm of the sea between Corsica and Sardinia.—We have been baffled in our progress towards the rendezvous of the squadron at the Madeline Islands for some days past by variable and contrary winds, but we expect to arrive at our destination to-night or to-morrow morning. To resume, my dear sister, the journal of a day. At 6 o'clock my servant brings a light and informs me of the hour, wind, weather, and course of the ship, when I immediately dress and generally repair to the deck, the dawn of day at this season and latitude being apparent at about half or three-quarters of an hour past 6. Breakfast is announced in the Admiral's cabin, where Lord Nelson, Rear-Admiral Murray, the Captain of the Fleet, Captain Hardy, Commander of the Victory, the chaplain, secretary, one or two officers of the ship, and your humble servant assemble and breakfast on tea, hot rolls, toast, cold tongue, &c., which when finished, we repair upon deck to enjoy the majestic sight of the rising sun (scarcely ever obscured by clouds in this fine climate) surmounting the smooth and placid waves of the Mediterranean which supports the lofty and tremendous bulwarks of Britain, following in regular train their Admiral in the Victory. Between the hours of 7 and 2 there is plenty of time for business, study, writing, and exercise, which different occupations, together with that of occasionally visiting the hospital of the ship when required by the surgeon, I endeavour to vary in such a manner as to afford me sufficient employment. At 2 o'clock a band of music plays till within a quarter of 3, when the drum beats the tune called, "The Roast Beef of Old England" to announce the Admiral's dinner, which is served up exactly at 3 o'clock and which generally consists of three courses and a dessert of the choicest fruit, together with three or four of best wines, chamgagne and claret not excepted; and what exceeds the relish of the best viands and most exquisite wines? If a person does not feel himself perfectly at his ease it must be his own fault, such is the urbanity and hospitality which reign here, notwithstanding the numerous titles, the four orders of knighthoo d worn by Lord Nelson, and the well-earned laurels which he has acquired. Coffee and liqueurs close the dinner about half-past 4 or 6 o'clock, after which the company generaly walk the deck, where the band of music plays for near an hour. At 6'clock tea is announced, when the company again assemble in the Admiral's cabin, where tea is served up before 7 o'clock, and, as we are inclined, the party continue to converse with his lordship, who at this time generally unbends himself, though he is at all times as free from stiffness and pomp as a regard to proper dignity will admit, and is very communicative. At 8 o'clock a rummer of punch with cake or bscuit is served up, soo n after which we wish the admiral a good night (who is generally in bed before 9 o'clock). For my own part, not having been accustomed to go to bed quite so early, I generally read an hour or spend one with the officers of the ship, several of whom are old asquaintances, or to whom I have been known by character. Such, my dear sister, is the journal of a day at sea in fine or at least moderate weather, in which this floating castle goes through the water with the greatest imaginable steadiness, and I have not yet been long enough on board to experience bad weather.

Jan. 18.—Madeline islands, off Sardinia.—We have been at anchor in this harbour, excellent of the kind, for five days, where we are supplied with wood, water, wine, provisions and other necessaries, and where I have commenced the duties of my office without any difficulties to encounter, the business being very familiar to me. It consists in receiving returns of the state of the sick on board from their respective surgeons, visiting the ships as occasion may require, recommending to the surgeons the modes of treatment which to me seem most judicious, causing the surgeons and the sick under their care to be supplied with the medicines, refreshments, and necessaries which they may require, all which offices are very agreeable to me.

Before we sail from this place it is likely that a ship may be despatched to England. We are at present at war with the Spaniards. Several very valuable captures have been made from them off Cadiz, but we have not yet experienced any hostilities with them of any consequence inside the Mediterranean. We have not had any arrival from England in this fleet since that of the convoy in which I came, but we expect daily the arrival of a ship of war, which I trust will bring a letter from you, as I requested you in my last letter to write to me under cover to Mr. Steward, of the office for sick and wounded seamen. I hope the children are all in good health, and that they all make advances at their schooling.

Jan. 22d.—At sea, ant he south-east end o fSardinia.—The sudden arrival of a frigate, which had been stationed off Toulon to watch the motions of the enemy's squadron, on the evening of the 19th, immediately changed the whole system of our operations. This frigate informed us that the enemy's squadron, consisting of 11 sail of the line, had put to sea on the night of the 17th and had chased the frigate, apparently steering towards Cagliary, the capital of Sardinia. Although in the midst of the operations of wooding, watering, and victualling the fleet, every ship was under way in two hours' time, and put to sea through a narrow, rocky channel, never yet well explored by any navigator. Since the night of the 19th, we have been contending with adverse winds in heavy gales towards the east side of Sardinia, in hourly expectation of descrying the enemy, and having everything prepared to attack him with the well-known promptitude and decision of our gallant admiral, the more of, whose conduct in dangers and critical situations I am witness to, the more am I forced to admire and revere him. For my own part I behold with great coolness the enthusiasm of all around me in anticipating the laurels to be gained in the expected battle. I regard such things as necessary evils in which every man is bound to do his duty to the utmost of his power, and not as matter for any great degree of exultation. The humane and reflecting mind cannot but be struck with the carnage of warfare, and if to remedy the disasters towards our fellow-creatures, encountered in it, be the duty of a Christian, I may with reason be satisfied with the part whichit it is my lot to act in this drama.

Jan. 29.—Off Palermo, the capital of Sicily.—After scouring the coasts of Sardinia and this celebrated island, the capitals of both of which we have passed before in search of the enemy's squadron without finding it, I now write to you, my dear sister, from the foot of Mount Etna, on our way to the famous channel of Messina, which divides Sicily from Italy which we are to pass in order to continue our pursuit of the enemy, whom our Admiral supposes to have sailed either for the Morea in Ancient (*sic*) Greece, or for Alexandria in Egypt.

Jan. 30.—For wo days past we have been cruising off the Pharo or lighthouse of Messina, between which and the Lipari Islands we have been detained by contrary winds. The range of islands is situated from seven to 14 miles from the coast of Sicily and has undoubted marks of having been thrown up by the powerful influence of valcanoes, several of them yet smoking, and the famed mountain of Stromboli (said by the poets to be the entrance to the infernal regions) yet continues to flame, explode with noise, and eject from its lofty summit showers of red-hot ashes, stones and cinders. We were last night within a few miles of this eternal chimney of the inflamed entrails of the earth. The night was dark and the sea was agitated by a pretty strong gale of wind. The mountain is said to be about three-quarters of a mile in height and a constant smoke rises from the mouth of the volcano. At intervals, sometimes of ten, sometimes of 15, and frequently only three minutes, we perceived columns of flame, accompained with masses of red-hot lava, stones, and ashes, to issue from the mountain, ascending to a considerable height and falling back into the crater or into the sea which washes the foot of the mountain. This has been the invariable operation of the volcano from the earliest records of history. The eruptions, though influenced by the state of inaction or eruption of the neighbouring volcanoees of Etna and Vesuvius, and by the remarkable change in the atmosphere, yet constantly exhibit the formidable phenomena which I have attempted to describe, differing, however, with regard to frequency and violence. You would scarcely believe after this, that the island is inhabited, yet so it is. Almost to the top of the mountain people are said to live, neither deterred by the horrid grumblings of the profound abyss of liquid fire nor by the columns of flame, fire, and smoke which it sends forth, and which are so intense as to enlighten for navigators the distant coasts of Sicily and Italy.

January 31.—We this day passed the famous Straits of Messina with the whole of our fleet, and although the wind was against us we beat through with the greatest ease and safety, notwithstanding the dreadful rocks and shoals, Scylla and Charybdis, celebrated by Homer and Virgil for their terrors to seamen. Our passing through these straits, with ships larger than ever passed them before, must have been a splendid sight to the inhabitants of the city of Messina in Sicily, and those of Reggio and Scylla in Italy, before which we passed closely.

February 7.—Off Allexandria in Egypt.—After a rapid voyage of 360 leagues (1,880 miles), we arrived opposite this celebrated city to-day, where we were disappointed in not being able to procure any intelligence of the enemy's fleet, which had not been seen on this coast. We have been all this day reconnoitring this famous city Alexandria. The pillar of Pompey, the column or obelisk of granite called Cleopatra's neeele, the walls, public buildings, fortifications, and harbours of the place we have been able to view with a good deal of accuracy. They form a strong contra with the bare and desert sands which extend from the city along the African coast. We are now, at sunset of a day which for warmth resembles a May day with you, directing our course, under a lofty press of sail, to the island of Malta on our way back to the French coast.

March 12.—Off Toulon.—I resume my pen to inform you that we have arrived at our rendezvous off this port. Having passed the island of Candia, or ancient Crete, on the 12th ult., we saw Mount Ida covered with snow. On the 15th we were off the Morea, in Greece, where we were joined by a frigate with intelligence that the French squadron apparently bound up the Mediterranean, had been disabled in a gale of wind and put back to Toulon, without effecting any purpose but that of disabling their own ships—a gale which we only regarded as a common occurrence, and one which did not prevent us from sitting down to dinner as usual—and of rendering their unfortunate half drowned fresh-water sailors and soldiers sick to death of the sea. On the 19th of February we were off the capital of Malta, where we only remained a few hours, continuing our course down tho Mediterranean, coasting along the island of Sicily, and after a stormy and tedious passage we arrived on the 27th at Cagliari, where we watered the ships and got a supply of cattle, about 70 or 80 head of oxen being embarked on board the fleet, which was then found and continues to be in the best state, there not being more than five or six men confined to bed by sickness, indeed the weather is so fine and temperate in this climate that it is much more salubrious than a more northern climate. I have not been seated an hour at the fireside since the second week in December and have not felt the want of it, nor have I been afflicted with even a cold since I entered the Mediterranean. I cannot recollect that we have had one day pass in which the sun has not made its appearance, and we have had very little rains or dark or humid weather. At present we are in hourly expectation of falling in with the Renown, a ship which is to go to England, so that I shall be obliged speedily to close this very long epistle, which I sincerely hope may come to your hands in half the time that has elapsed since I commenced to write it.

The very unexpected news of the commencement of a negotiation for peace which we received a few days since gives me great pleasure, and as both parties seem to be convinced that it is their mutual interest to make peace and allow their subjects to enjoy the fruits of their industry in tranquillity, we may fondly hope that the termination of the war may arrive with as much promptitude as its commencement was unexpected.

March 16, 1885.—Off Barcelona,—His Majesty's ship Renown is just upon the eve of departure for England, by which I send this enclosed to my friend Mr. Steward, secretary to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen. Affectionately remember me to all the children. Let me beg of you not to indulge Leonard too much, but keep him to his book. Do not forget to give them the allowance I mentioned in a former letter for pocket money. Let me hear from you every oppotunity. Remember me affectionately to all our frinds and relatives, and believe me to be your ever affectionate brother,

Leonard Gillespie.

QUAIL-SHOOTING IN AMERICA.

An interesting article on "Quail-shooting in America," by Mr. A. G. Bradley, appears in *Macmillan's magazine*. The writer says:—

Though by the law of most districts the birds are available for the sportsman by the middle of October, it is the month of November that is especially dear to him. A few wet days and a few more frosts have stripped the weeds and denuded the thickets not of all their leaves, but of their abundant luxurance. Scent, that important factor in quail-shooting, lies strong upon the moist, cool uplands. The woods, if they have lost that splendour whose mere contemplation a week or two earlier would atone for an inferior bag, are no longer harbours of safe refuge for the frightened coveys, but are bare enough of leaves to make the sportsman's chance among them at least equal to that of the birds. With November too in Virginia comes the Indian summer. Nowhere, perhaps, in America does that period of balmy peace linger so long and so lovingly as in the Old Dominion. Winds and rains and frosts, that have seemed to threaten winter and caused good folks to hurry about their Christmas firewood, pass away like an ugly dream and are forgotten in the great lull that follows. Earth, having matured her fruits, seems to relapse into a profound repose before facing the storms of winter. The very winds sleep. The red and golden leaves still upon the trees, that one rude blast would dissipate, trace themselves unmoved by even a ripple of air against the blue and cloudless sky. For days and weeks the atmosphere is fresh and balmy, but so still that the thin columns of smoke which rise up from homestead or tobacco-house from moveless clouds in mid-air far and wide upon the landscape. The silence is so great that even the acorns and chestnuts falling from the forest trees upon the leafy ground make sharp and loud reports, while at night the sky twinkles with a myriad stars and a brilliant moon streaming over woods and fields wraps the land in a light paler and softer than but almost as clear as the light of day.

Such very often is the November, or a greater part of the November, to which the Virginian quail-shooter looks forward, and December not unfrequently is scarcely less enjoyable. The surface of the country and the growth that covers it are admirably adapted for shooting over with dogs—woodland and stubble, bare pastures and waving sedge-fields alternate upon the uplands. In the valleys more stubbles and fields of stripped corn-stalks, threaded this way and that by running streams or transverse drains over-grown with brush, afford not only refuge for the scattered birds but often a feeding ground for the coveys. The charm of the quail is his absolute unconventionality. It is true you will generally find your covey among the dark "rag-weed" that clothes the wheat stubbles knee-deep, or among the straw-coloured "hens'-nest grass" that mats itself over the thin stalks of the oat fields; but the exceptions are numerous, and the influence of the weather, time of day, and period of the season on the habits of the bird himself are so great, and his choice of cover so varied, that there is the greatest scope for experience and judgment in his pursuit. In planning a campaign for the day, it is upon wheat-stubbles that the mind chiefly dwells. It is there you *count* upon finding birds; elsewhere you may or may not find them, but the dark brittle "rag-weed" is an almost certain "draw." The spirits of the most exhausted sportsman rise as he clambers over the rickety snake-fence that divides the happy hunting-ground from the bare stretch of sprouting wheat over which he has just tramped; the most weary dog bounds forward then with renewed vigour, and sweeps backwards and forwards over the brown expanse with the energy of early morning. If quail-shooting requires experience in the man, it is astonishing what difference it makes in the dog. The partridges in a turnip-field are as likely to be in one part as another. There is nothing for it but for both men and dogs to go methodically to work But the Southern stubbles, though inform enough to' the eye of the novice, have their likely and unlikely spots that at once strike not only the eye of the experienced sportsman but of his experienced canine assistants also. A good quail-pointer of many seasons, is, to my thinking, an animal whose sagacity in matters of fertility and cunning is unmatched. The brown undulating weed-covered field, which I have said, to the sportsman not conversant in this especial art has such a uniform appearance, to an old dog like this presents a much more diversified picture. His younger kennel-companions, or dogs broken in other countries, will be ranging far and wide in the most orthodox manner, trusting entirely to their noses and their legs; but our old friend will have trotted leisurely to some richer and darker streak among the weeds, to the sunny side of some ravine or to the banks of some water-course, and be rigidly and immovably fixed, with straining eyes and quivering nostrils, before a frightened and huddling covey ere the puppies and the strangers have made a single turn apiece.

In what the Northern sportsmen call a "bevy of quail," Southerners a "covey of birds," and Negroes a "flock" or "gang of partridges," there will generally be as they first rise from the weedy stubble or brushy water-course from fifteen to twenty birds, and, but for their smaller size and greater quickness in getting away, they might be a covey of English partridges springing from a turnip-field.

It is not, however, in the first "flush" that the cream of quail-shooting lies. It is when once disturbed that the independent habits, which make their pursuit so fascinating and so different from that of other game-birds, develop. The coveys will most likely break at once into two or three divisions. Their flight is short, seldom more than a quarter of a mile; and if there are woods near the different bands will make straight for them and drop upon the leaf-strewn ground just inside the friendly covert. No wild ranging and racing of dogs is permissible now when you enter the wood. The birds are scattered in ones and twos and threes over perhaps an acre or so of ground. Around you are the tall straight stems of oaks and chestnuts, just thick enough to give smartness to the shooting. Under your feet is a clean carpet of leaves, on which the little feathery balls lie huddled. Mark the good quail-pointer now as he daintily and cautiously picks his way over the dry rustling leaves. The birds are squatting where they fell, and the area of a scent round each is exceedingly limited. Sometimes indeed they spring from the ground before the keenest nose could possibly have got a whiff of the delicious aroma, and dash through the tall stems to right or left, or straight away with lightning speed. There is very little drawing, or what the Americans call "trailing," up to birds on these occasions. Ponto and Fan drop suddenly in the middle of their course, without a moment's warning, into the rigid attitude of statues, their quivering noses, not three feet from the cause of their paralysis. As one bird rises, and you have just time to throw the gun up and stop his flight for ever before a big poplar trunk hides him from sight, another springs behind you (which must almost have been trodden up) and laughs the hasty crack of your left barrel to scorn as he whizzes through the tree-tops and soars back into the stubble you drove him from. So ten or fifteen birds may go away in the space of a minute or two giving every kind and variety of difficult shot and few easy ones. These are moments to flush the cheek of the oldest sportsman and try the nerves of the steadiest dog. The birds thoroughly scattered, as they now will be, may be picked up in any sort of covert. You will have marked some if you are a good marker—a branch of quail-shooting, by the way, which is highly important. One will have dropped at the edge of wood where a pile of brush is heaped up; two or three have gone back and are lying perhaps fifty yards apart in the stubble from which they were first driven; others cleared the wood, disappearing over the maize stalks beyond, and will probably be found by Ponto in the alder scrub that lines the brook at the foot of the hills.

Beyond the brook, perhaps, and clothing the slopes of the little hill whose feet it washes, there is a dense wood of second-growth pines, almost the only kind of covert in those quail-countries that really baffles the sportsman. Charming as these young pine woods are to the eye—their vivid green contrasting with the red soil, the golden leaves of the deciduous trees, and the vivid blue of the distant mountains, warm, too, as they look later on when the rest of nature is more lifeless and autumn's glories are done—yet the fewer of them that stretch themselves across the sportsman's path the better he will be pleased. They are the product of lands that have been worn out by cultivation years ago, allowed by nature thus to recover their vigour and a portion at least of their fertility. The quail-shooter's vocation accustoms him to shoot with equal readiness alike in the open and in any kind of covert where a twinkle of wings can be seen. "He who can kill Virginian quail well," says the immortal Frank Forrester, "can kill anything." A covey, however, that is fortunate enough to get into a ten-acre wood of scrub pines may generally defy even the quail-shooter.

The pluck, the grace, the versatility, the varied scenes through which it leads you, the extraordinary variety of shooting that it affords, makes the Virginian quail an especial object of enthusiasm to most men who have consistently pursued it, With the lukewarm and unskilful sportsman it is not a popular bird. The conventional person who likes being marched about in a line, and to have plenty of time for his shots, and cares nothing for the working of dogs, in all probability would not take to quail-shooting. But to me it seems, if a long devotion to its persuit has not made me over partial, that this dashing little bird, taken with its surroundings, affords from the sportsman's point of view a combination of excellence not to be matched on the American game list, and not easily, I fancy, on any other.

Advice to Mothers,—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DISEASE IN FICTION.

Charles Kingsley, whose object in his novels was to preach sanitation, should be placed at the head of the list of those who have vividly depicted well-known diseases. In his 'Two Years Ago' he gives at least three accurate studies of morbid phenomena. His account of a cholera epidemic is well worthy of being placed as an appendix to a chapter on this disease in any medical text-book. Delirium tremens is also drawn with the hand of a master, although not with the full repugnance and significance which we find in Zola's Assommoir, or in the Scenes of Clerical Life, while his careful study of the gradual development of suicidal mania reads like a clinical record of an anecdotal character.

Next to Kingsley, and inde d treading closely in his steps in this particular groove, comes George Eliot, with the truly marvellous picture of catalepsy in *Silas Marner*. As in the preceding case with cholera, so here we would venture to say that any study of nervous diseases would be incomplete if this were not included.

Thackeray is sure to be always popular with medical men; he understands them, he sympathises with them, he speaks genially of their work and liberality; he was evidently on the best of terms with some practitioner whom he impressed into his service as that most excellent, gruffly good-humoured Dr. Goodenough, and he very justly puts into his hands most of the well-merited invective and sarcasm which he launches against the petty pretences of a fashionable quack. On medical matters, although he uses his knowledge sparingly, Thackeray knows precisely what he is talking about, and he knows, too, what to tell and what to omit. His death-bed scenes are always truthful without repulsiveness; the deaths of Colonel Newcome and of General Baynes,of course, owe their interest less to the actual diseases concerned than to the attendant circumstances, but in both there is nothing unnatural to vex a medical mind. We can follow the symptoms easily, and yet the pathos of the death is too great to allow the most fastidious of the laity to be offended by any details. One of the most interesting 'cases' medically is the illness of Arthur Pendennis in his rooms in the Temple. There can be no doubt that this is intended for typhoid fever. The facts given us are briefly the following:—An illness of a week or so before total incapacity for work; 'one night he went to bed ill, and the next day awoke worse;' 'his exertions to complete his work rendered his fever greater;' then a gradual increase of fever for two days, and we come to Captain Costigan's visit, the patient being 'in a very fevered state,' yet greatly pleased to see him, his pulse beating very fiercely, his face haggard and hot, his eyes bloodshot and gloomy. Matters are protracted for a week, and then he is delirious and is bled, and two days later the selfish old Major and the mother and Laura are summoned to town. Antiphlogistic remedies are employed, and the lapse of time is left doubtful, but spoken of later as a few weeks, until we are informed that the fever had left the young man, or 'only returned at intervals of feeble intermittence;' reference is made to the recovery of his wandering senses, to his lean shrunken hands, his hollow eyes and voice, and then our hero 'sank into a fine sleep, which lasted for about sixteen hours, at the end of which period he awoke, calling out that he was very hungry.' After about ten days of convalescence in chambers, the patient is moved out of town, and later taken abroad. In all this there can be no reason for hesitation in arriving at a diagnosis; the onset is too gradual, the duration too long for typhus; and, moreover, Thackeray is too fine an artist to allow his reader to form a mental picture of the hero spotted like the pard. We may question Dr. Goodenough's treatment of blisters, bleeding, and antiphlogistics, which would have been more suitable for a case of pneumonia, but the hunger is too true a touch to be mistaken, as all who have had typhoid fever would at once realise. Compared with this careful study the death of Mrs. Pendennis appears medically feeble; it is strictly analogous to a similar death from heart disease in the *Sea Queen* of Clark Russell. In both we have a short period of intense mental anxiety followed by a time of rest and peace from which the fatal termination rouses us with an unpleasant shock, but the details are meagre, and the effect produced is purely that attending any sudden catastrophe. Thackeray's chronic invalids, Miss Crawley, Jos. Sedley, Major Pendennis, and others, are all stamped with that assiduous care for their own health, that selfish disregard for others, which so often results from the concentration of the mind on the physical condition of the individual; he tells us plainly when they have been over-eating or indulging in too much punch; he does not spare them, he holds them up to ridicule and scorn. Thus in all his dealings with medical topics we feel he is treading on sure ground, and that he never forgets that as an artist it is impossible for him to write in a loose way, as though it did not matter what diseases his characters die of, provided only that they die. He makes us believe fully in his work; all removed from his pages pass out naturally; for though he may not trouble to tell us of the disease, in one way or another he has led up the death, so that little surprise is excited.

At the risk of treading in well-worn paths, it is natural to turn from Thackeray to Dickens, and the change is not gratifying. He can scarcely be civil about doctors, he appears to have had some grudge against the medical profession which he worked off by instalments whenever his pages required mention of a doctor; exceptions, perhaps, being made in favour of the shadowy Allan Woodcourt, and of that meek and mild Mr. Chillip, who superintended David Copperfield's entrance into the world, and who endured Miss Betsy Trotwood's wrath. Otherwise, from Ben Allen and Bob Sawyer onwards,he has waged pitiless warfare. With this unfortunate bias, this moral twist, he cannot be expected to trouble himself with medical lore; he did not believe in it sufficiently to appreciate the importance of being correct, and as a consequence we find that the lines become more hazy and indefinite, the deaths and cures more incomprehensible. When disease of a chronic form is introduced, however, Dickens may mostly be trusted, especially when the character is influenced by it. The demoralising effect of one class of sick-room work is drawn from the life by him in the immortal Mrs. Gamp,—the mind of a woman originally grasping and of a low type getting thoroughly subordinated to professional aims. On her particular topic she is as never-ending and troublesome as any fanatic when once started on his hobby, and yet the picture is faithfully drawn, its truth arrests attention, and even if a little shocked, we cannot but be amused with her rebuke to poor Pecksniff for terrifying the neighbourhood. The various forms of mental aberration appear to have been a favourite study with this novelist. Mr. Dick stands out clearly with his simplicity, his childishness, his times of being lifted out of himself, his hopeless confusion and entanglement with his memorial and the head of Charles I. Mr. F.'s aunt is another instance, with her malevolent gaze, her strange antipathies, her extraordinary, startling, disjointed ejaculations; Barnaby Rudge, with his love for his raven, for flowers, for wandering from place to place, and with the innocence with which he gets drawn into the Gordon riots; Harold Skimpole, with his inability and craftiness; Miss Flite, with her birds and flowers; Mrs. Nickleby's lover, with his shower of cucumbers—these, and many more, show the strange fascination of the grotesque aspect of mental derangement,and in this particular line our author is inimitable, though Stockton's amiable lunatics in *Rudder grange* are, perhaps, the nearest appoach to these familiar creations.

Dickens is not so easy to follow at all times, even when the symptoms appear to be given in full detail. In the *Old Curiosity Shop* we have a fair example of difficulty. These are the facts connected with the illness of Dick Swiveller. First the predisposing cause, 'the spiritual excitement of the last fortnight working upon a system affected in no slight degree by the spirituous excitement of some years, proved a little too much for him.' This might serve as a prelude for an attack of delirium tremens, but the symptoms of this disease will not harmonise with what follows: 'That very night Mr. Richard was seized with an alarming illness, and in twenty-four hours was stricken with a raging fever.' Then come 'tossing to and fro.' 'fierce thirst,' 'rambling,' 'dull eternal weariness,' 'weary wanderings of his mind,' 'wasting and consuming inch by inch,' a deep sleep, and he awoke with a sensation of most blissful rest' Then we learn from the Marchioness that he has been ill 'three weeks to-morrow,' that his hands and forehead are now quite cool, and he is fed with a great basin of weak tea and some toast. The next day Dick was 'perfectly ravenous,' but is still kept on toast and tea, and later in the morning he takes 'two oranges and a little jelly.' Some pages further on we are told of Mr. Swiveller recovering very slowly from his illness. Now for summing up. Clearly not delirium tremens, not pneumonia—the illness is too long—not any of the commoner eruptive fevers, for the same reason; but either typhus or typhoid, or both hopelessly jumbled together. The onset belongs to typhus, the duration to typhoid; the wanderings would do for either, so would wasting delirium, and protracted convalescence. The two oranges were injudicious, to say the least, for typhoid, but they were given, as is commonly the case, by a well-meaning friend. Yet we hear of no relapse, no return, of the fever, and the conclusion to be arrived at is that Dickens perhaps unconsciously, had mixed up the two diseases, merely intent on quaint, humorous picture, in which he has undoubtedly succeeded.

Dr. Tirard in the Ninsteenth Century.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—" Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperia half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A blue-book containing the correspondence with British representatives and agents abroad and reports from naval officers and the Treasury relative to the slave trade for the year 1885 has just been published.

Sir E. Baring, in the course of his official correspondence with Earl Granville upon the subject of the slave trade in Egypt, states that the Moslem religious law, as interpreted by four of the leading Ulema in Cairo, refuses to take cognizance of the liberation of slaves by the Egyptian Government under the Treaty of 1877 between Egypt and Great Britain, and upholds the rights of the master. He enclosed a memorandum from Mr. D. A. Cameron, the consular assistant, giving the curious details of the case in which the point was decided, and in which the former owner sought to reclaim a female slave who had fled from him about a year and a half previously, and having obtained her papers of enfranchisement from the Slave Bureau at the police station had since married and had entered service. The former owner summoned the girl before the Cadi on the ground that she was his slave and had married without his consent, the punishmant in such a case by the strict letter of the Moslem sacred law being 50 lashes. The husband of the woman pleaded that his wife had been freed by the Egyptian Government, and that her marriage was a lawful one. The former master endeavoured to meet this defence by bringing forward a disreputable person who swore that he had married the woman before her flight, and that therefore her second marriage was null and void. The difficulty was settled for the time being by both so called husbands divorcing the woman on the spot, and she then was allowed to return to her service with her new master. Mr. Cameron, who witnessed the trial, makes the remark that, in spite of his presence, the gross and palpable perjury of the false husband was admitted by the judges as trustworthy evidence, and that the Cadi's court takes no cognizance of the liberation of slaves by the Government and without the consent of the owners. Sir E. Baring, in commenting upon the case, expressed his opinion that that moment would be most inopportune for raising Mussulman prejudices and hostility against us by contesting the judicial application of the Mussulman law in slavery questions. Reference is also made to cases where slaves, desirous of obtaining their freedom, had applied to British officers in Upper Egypt for protection, and the Fgyptian Government having undertaken that the rights of such slaves should be maintained, the British officers had been instructed to see that the local native officials properly discharged their duty. In other parts of the correspondence it is stated that there was still a trade in slaves being carried on between the Soudan littoral and Arabia, and that a good number of the captives from Khartoum had been sent to the latter country for sale. On the other hand, a number of the civilians and Government employés who had been compelled to leave Dongola on its evacuation, complained that on reaching Egypt proper all their slaves whom they had been at the expense of bringing with them for purposes of agriculture and not of sale had been emancipated and their owners ruined. It was stated by them that the water-raising wheels by which the lands were irrigated were always worked by black slaves, who also cultivated the fields, that since the slaves conquest of the Soudan by Mahommed Ali Pasha, the both male and female, born in slavery in that province had been kept for tilling the soil and not for sale, and that General Gordon had recognized the necessity of the institution, and had rescinded the orders as to freedom. The case of these persons, although undoubtedly hard it had been found impossible to meet as the Egyptian Government was not bound to compensate them. The remainder of the Egyptain correspondence relates to the pursuit and capture of slaves off the Soudan coast the general conclusion being that by our action the slave trade in those parts has largely decreased.

With regard to the slave trade of Zanzibar, in March, 1885,the attention of the Sultan was drawn to the extensive importation of slaves into Pemba, pressing upon him the duty of taking steps at once to stop this revival of the slave trade in his dominions. In reply to this communication the Sultan admitted that certain of his officers had not done their duty, and promised to do all in his power to put a stop to the illegal traffic. General Mathews went by the Sultan's instructions on an inspecting tour along the coast, and obtained valuable information with regard to the chief slave dealers, many of whom have since been arrested with good effect. He reported that in the previous year, when a terrible famine prevailed, many persons voluntarily became slaves to save themselves from dying of hunger. In the course of his tour General Mathews left soldiers stationed on the coast as a permanent guard against the slave traders, though he remarks that the traffic would never be put an end to as long as slavery remained an institution of the country. During the year 1885 several captures of slave vessels were made by Her Majesty's vessels. The Blue-book also contains official correspondence of an important character with the authorities of Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and other minor states with regard to the slave traffic in those places or their dependencies.

CRIME IN BERLIN.

The criminal annals of Berlin have just been swelled by two shocking murder trials, which have been the talk of the town for the last few days. In the one case, which ended yesterday, the prisoner, a potman, aged 27, by name Keller, was sentenced to death for the brutal murder of his master and mistress, who kept a public house. This double murder was committed in June last, but two months elapsed before its perpetrator was caught. The story of Keller himself, who pleaded guilty to the main count of his indictment, was that his master, Schiffling, from whom he said he often had to bear hard words, and even blows, came and belaboured him in bed one night with a cudgel, and that afterwards, the same night, in a blind fury of passion, he crept into the bedroom of his master and mistress, and stabbed them both to death as they slept. But the theory of the prosecution was that robbery more than revenge was the motive for the crime; and it was proved at least that the murderer deliberately ransacked the cupboards after killing his employers. The chief witness for the prosecution was a little girl aged 10, who slept in the same room as her slaughtered parents, and who, from beneath the coverlet under which she had curled herself up in speechless terror, beheld the murderer struggling with and striking down her mother.

In the other case the accused was a little girl of 12, named Schneider, and she was sentenced to eight years imprisonment for deliberately and knowingly causing the death of an infant playmate, aged three and a half. The details of the trial were most revolting, and bore out the opinion of an expert in medical jurisprudence that he had never heard of such an instance of human depravity in any criminal so young. Coveting the ear-rings of her playmate, which she meant to sell for sweetmeats, this little girl Schneider decoyed her victim up several flights of stairs, secured the trinkets, and then pushed their owner out of an open window. Schneider's answer to the Judge on questions of religion law, morality, death, and life showed that she was perfectly conscious of the nature and consequences of her deliberate crime.

THE CHINESE IN JAPAN.

In the past year there were 210 European and American firms settled in Japan. Of these 91 were English, 46 American, 33 German, and 18 French. The Chinese firms amounted to 139, and the residents of the same nationality to 3,876. Compared with the returns for 1876 and 1880 these figures show a considerable falling off for Europe and America and a remarkable increase for China. In 1876 there were 2,673 Europeans and Americans and 2,107 Chinese in Japan; in 1880 the former had decreased to 2,359 and the latter increased to 3,584. The diminution of the European element is partly explained by the reduction of European officials in the Japanese Government and partly by the bad state of business, and the circumstance that many of the most remunerative branches of trade, which were formerly monopolized by the English and Americans, have lately fallen into Chinese hands.

GERMANY AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The *Post*, which is the semi-official organ of the German Government, gives the following version of the intervention of the Germans in the New Hebrides:—"After a cruise of three months in the Pacific Ocean, the gunboat Albatros arrived at Brisbane on the 9th of August, having first visited the New Hebrides to inflict punishment upon the natives, who had murdered a German merchant, Herr Klein, and his companion an Englishman named Peter Cullen. The natives doubtless guessed what the mission of the Albatros was, for they were massed in large numbers and fully armed upon the sea shore. After the bombardment of the village, which resulted in a loss to the natives of 20 killed and many more wounded, the captain of the Albatros landed a detachment of marines, who soon put the enemy to flight, the village in which the clothes of the two Europeans were found was set on fire, the plantations destroyed, and all the arms brought on board the Albatros. While the Germans were destroying the plantation, two of them were wounded by a native chief, who fired at them several times. The officer in command of the detachment, having discovered the hiding place of this chief, surprised him while in ambuscade and cut him down with his sword. From there the Albatros proceeded to another island, the inhabitants of which had killed the pilot of the German vessel Upols. Here again, the natives were massed upon the sea shore, but a few shots from the guns of the Albatros soon dispersed them, after which a detachment landed and burnt their village. Finally, the Albatros proceeded to the Caroline Islands and took down the German flag, which had been left flying in two or three islands of this Archipelago."

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN ENGLAND.

In the annual report of the Howard Association the following passage on the subject of prison discipline occurs:—It cannot be justly complained that English prison discipline is too severe for the general class of offenders. If anything, rather the contrary is the case. Nevertheless constant vigilance is requisite in regard to the treatment of persons committed rather for technical breaches of order than for crime—such as, for example, street preachers, or individuals occasionally incarcerated on account of conscientious scruples. Thus last winter two respectable, and exceptionally well-conducted young men in Jersey were subjected to too much suffering, in freezing weather, in cold stone cells, during an imprisonment for refusal, on religious grounds, to serve in the local militia. The needful separation of prisoners from each other, and their careful classification where absolute separation is not practicable, are matters which continue to claim the vigilant attention of the association. As to the convict prisons, where the inmates generally labour in large gangs, the committee remains of the opinion that comparatively short periods of cellular separation would be far more effectual both for deterrence and reformation than the present system. But they gladly acknowledge the value of the endeavours made, especially of late, by Sir E. F. Du Cane and his colleagues, to obviate in considerable degree some of the dangers of the existing plan, by various arrangements and grades, for dividing the worst classes of convicts from the less depraved. These laudable efforts have now been carried so far that certain convict establishments are almost exclusively appropriated to particular classes. Thus in one will be found reconvicted convicts, in another those undergoing their first term of penal servitude, and in another invalid prisoners. One of these establishments—that of Borstal, near Rochester—is perhaps, unique in the respect that it furnishes the spectacle of a large number of convicts labouring in the open air at two miles distance from the prison, where they lodge at night, yet under arrangements affording ample security against escape. But even in this interesting and well-governed establishment there is constant free conversation between the convicts. As to the local gaols (county and borough), for sentences not exceeding two years, the separation of the inmates is to a large extent a reality, and, it may be hoped, increasingly so, as compared with the state of things a few years ago, when the committee of the Howard Association had occasion to complain of the practical relaxation, in various British prisons, of the wise provisions of the Prisons Acts as to the strict and necessary cellular discipline of the inmates.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON via MARSEILLES.
2681 Parramatta (s), Anderson—P. and O.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2100 City of Canterbury (s), Gray.

FOR ANTWERP.
1904 Clan Drummond (s), Harrison.

FOR ANTWERP and LONDON.
2118 Lawada (s), Liddiard.

FOR HULL.
2251 River Indus (s), Murray.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1583 Clan Cameroe (s), Kewley.
1647 Hornhead (s), Thompson.

FOR GENOA and NAPLES.
1973 Knight of St. George (s), Thomas.

FOR GENOA and TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.
1573 Lamport (s), Cross.

FOR MARSEILLES.
2211 California (s), Bennington.
1500 Mounts Bay (s), Spray.

FOR TWO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
1729 Auretta (s), Read.
1227 Westbourne (s), Young.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1485 Cameo (s), Rich.

FOR JEDDAH, &c.
1112 Adowa (s), Allan.

FOR CHINA
2022 Deccan (s)—P. and O.
1419 Khiva (s)—P. and O.

FOR CALCUTTA.
2052 Euterpe, Branslow.

FOR MAURITIUS.
474 Aurelia, Johnson.
1310 Bangalore (s).

UNFIXED.

Steamers.
1892 Algoma (s), Ranton.
1299 Hypatia (s), Peterson.
1574 Stella (s), Partridge.
1540 Zambesi (s), Cole—P. and O.

Ships.
395 Brisbane, Ham.
1024 Fannie Skolfield, Turner.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd.
— H. M. S. Serapis, Douglas—(For Portsmouth).
— I. M. Czarwitch, Finny.
— Investigator (s), Carpenter.
— May Frere (s), Peck.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1620 Sierra Pedrosa—Cardiff, July 28.
1027 Golden Horn, Shannon—New York, July 29.
1495 Maraboat—New York, July 31—Grounded at East Marinan, July 9.
1739 Cleomene, Mayo—New York, August 1.
1480 British Princess, Grey—Cardiff, August 3.
1865 County of Haddington, Fordyce—Cardiff, August 13.
1835 Greystoke Castle—Cardiff, August 28.
1614 County of Peebles, Blair—Cardiff, August 30.
2074 Crofton Hall, Homewood—Cardiff, September 1.
609 Huron, Piorien—Cardiff, September 10.
1711 Thirlmere, Brown—Cardiff, September 14.
1668 Penthesilea, Fortay—Cardiff, September 20.
2078 County of Edinburgh, Hood—Cardiff, September 30.
1519 Theopane, Nelson—Cardiff.
1267 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Cardiff.
1620 Teviotdale, Duncan—Cardiff.
1498 County of Clare, M'Neill—Cardiff.
1699 Principality, Jones—Cardiff.
1277 Edinburgshire, Page—Cardiff.
2000 Loch Torridon, Pattman—Cardiff.
1639 Moel Tryval, Edwards—Liverpool.
692 Jupiter, Nilson—Bristol.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.
1322 Carlton—Melbourne—Left Suez Canal Oct. 2.
1940 Nuddea—London—Left Suez Canal Oct. 11—Via Karachi—B. I. S. N. Co. Left Aden Oct. 18.
1372 Cuba—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 11—Via Karachi—B. I. S. N. Co.
2171 Restitution—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Oct. 14.
1451 Govino—London—Left Suez Canal October 15—Via Antwerp.
1453 Inchulva—Shields—Left Suez Canal Oct. 15.
1283 Sheikh—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Oct. 16.
1287 Inchmaree—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Oct. 18.
1911 Clan Graham—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 20.
1562 Siam—Venice—Left Suez Canal Oct. 22—P. & O.
3044 Domenico Balduino—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Oct. 23.
1180 Kangra—London—Left Suez Canal Oct. 25—Via Karachi—B. I. S. N. Co.
1486 Crown of Arago—Clyde—Left Suez Canal Oct. 25.
1386 Wingates—Shields—Left Suez Canal Oct. 25.
2690 Werneth Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 26—Proceeds to Karachi.
2240 Worsley Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 26.
2162 Ganges—Australia—P. & O.
3023 R. Rubattino—China—Rubattino Steamer to Genoa Nov. 10.

EXPECTED.
1375 Empire—Liverpool, Sept. 30.
1407 Roxburgh—Cardiff, Oct. 7.
3275 Belgravia—Liverpool, Oct. 12.
1677 Surat—London, Oct. 14—P. & O.
1912 Clan Sinclair—Liverpool, Oct. 18.
2132 Amana—Cardiff, Oct. 18.
2131 Peshawur—London—Oct. 21—P. & O.
2218 Victoria—Liverpool, Oct. 21.
1373 Clan Murray—Liverpool, Oct. 24.
2647 Merton Hall—Liverpool, Oct. 28.
2401 Kaiser-i-Hind—Venice, Oct. 28—P. & O.
1717 City of Carthage—Liverpool, Oct. 29.
1775 Medusa—China—A. H. L. to Trieste, Dec.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool.
2318 Persia—Liverpool.
2333 Aston Hall—Liverpool.
2583 Manilla—Genoa.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool.
1716 Clan Macdonald—Liverpool.
1591 Clan Forbes—Liverpool.
2132 Singapore—Genoa.
1817 Vorwaerts—China—A. H. L. to Trieste, Nov. 3.
2485 Amphitrite—China—To Trieste, Nov. 5.
1833 Orion—China—To Trieste Dec. 3.
2085 Elektra—China—To Trieste, Jan. 16.
2083 Ravenna—China—P. & O.
1697 Malwa—London—P. & O.
1988 Nepaul—London—P. & O.
1865 Verona—China—P. & O.
1884 Cathay—China—P. & O.
1597 Assam—London—P. & O.
1415 Beresford—Cardiff.
1478 County of York—Clyde.
1921 Aspatria—Cardiff.
2022 Waverley—Cardiff.
1639 Mount Olivet—Mauritius.
1394 China—Liverpool—Via Karachi.
1496 Inchrona—Cardiff.
1457 Inchborva—Cardiff.
1518 Ehrenfels—Tyne.
1629 Accomac—Cardiff.
1343 Lady Armstrong—Cardiff.
1108 Gelert—Moulmein.
1100 Prince Llewellyn—Moulmein.
1344 Henzada—London—Via Karachi.
2389 Akaba—Cardiff.
1799 Rialto—Hull.
1843 Hajeen—Mauritius.
1061 Arago—Tees.
2966 Otrato—Mds'bro.

NOTICES

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

PRIZE OF £660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

"This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.
LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

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BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., and at all Pharmacies.

TAMAR A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR **INDIEN** CONSTIPATION. HÆMORRHOIDS, BILE, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION. TAMAR is agreeable to take, **GRILLON** never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Str., Cheapside, London.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers, and Vitiated Blood.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

Persons suffering from COLDS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, OR SORE THROAT, are rapidly relieved and cured by

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SYRUP AND PASTE.

Eug. FOURNIER, Chemist, 11, rue Malher, Paris, late DESLAURIERS—BOUTIGNY.
London, NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., E.C.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., and all Chemists and Druggists.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

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AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

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AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* **SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE** FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U.S.A.

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Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

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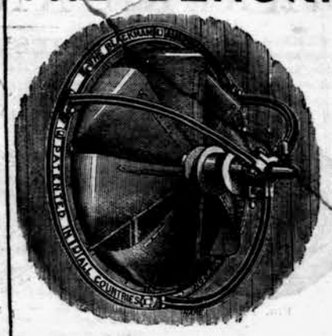

FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves [ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"

(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

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Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

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The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS. Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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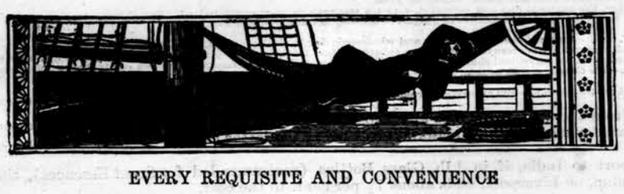

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380 0
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Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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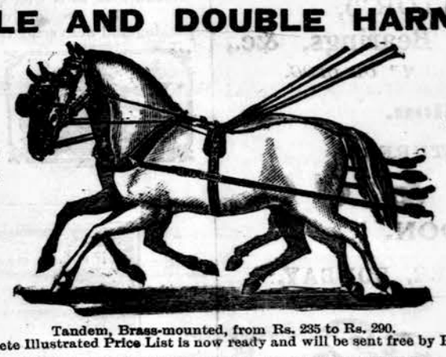

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La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50	„ 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50	„ 4 0
Trabuco Alexandrie	„	25	„ 3 4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„ 4 8
Semiramis	„	100	„ 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	„	100	„ 4 8

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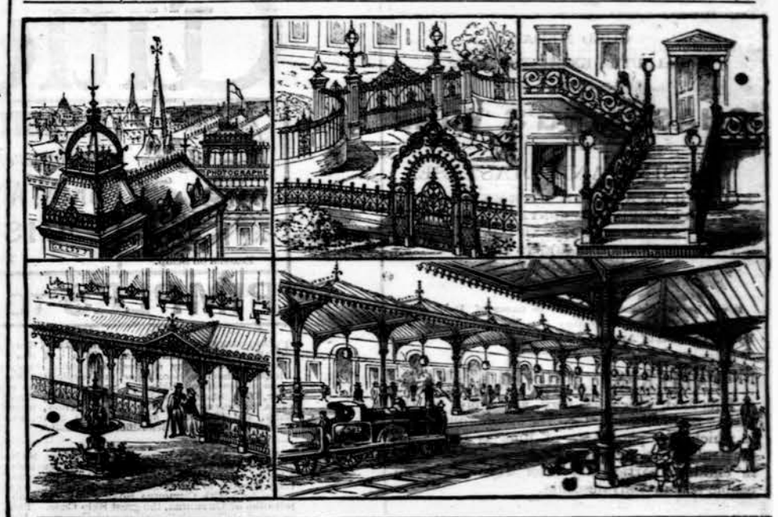

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